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Soviets Push Triple Drive on Hungary; Philippines: 85 Japanese Vessels Hit; Roosevelt Denounces Argentine Policy

President sees increase in Nazi influence—Denies Cabinet split on German program.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—President Roosevelt at a press conference this morning lashed out at Argentina, outlined an eight-point foreign economic program to be put into effect "when the military resistance of Nazi Germany is overcome," and brushed aside as essentially untrue reports that there is a split in his Cabinet over postwar treatment of Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt denounced Argentina in a strongly worded formal statement for submitting to "increasing Nazi influence" and seeking to "undermine" the safety of the American republics by spreading word that the Allies are divided in their feeling toward Argentina. The United States, he said, feels "increasing concern" over developments.

The statement is among the strongest by the head of one state on a neutral that has come out of the war.

Economic Policy Outlined

On the economic side, Mr. Roosevelt released the text of a letter to Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administration head, outlining broad subjects of postwar policy ranging from raw materials, Lend-Lease and control of war-making power of Germany.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside as essentially untrue newspaper reports that there is a split within his Cabinet on plans for postwar treatment of Germany. In a tone indicating strong feeling he dismissed the story as without foundation and contrary to facts.

The reports had described Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr., seeking to deindustrialize Germany, with the Secretaries of State and War opposing.

In this far flung round-up of various foreign items today, Mr. Roosevelt released the text of a carefully prepared statement on Argentina, continuing Secretary Cordell Hull's strong position. Mr. Roosevelt called it "paradoxical"

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Churchill speech stirs Commons to vigorous debate on diplomatic issues of war.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Attention here today turns to the prospect of a new Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting following Prime Minister Churchill's war review to the Commons yesterday.

Need for such a meeting was sharply underscored by the Prime Minister's admission that everything depends on an agreement of the three powers, which he contends can come only from personal round-table talks.

The most significant aspect of the Prime Minister's diplomatic survey was the absence of light he threw on the course of nonmilitary discussions at Quebec and on differences encountered at Dumbarton Oaks.

In London the Commons now is debating the Prime Minister's review. It is showing uneasiness about questions concerning the Soviet, especially Poland. Another vital issue on which Mr. Churchill threw little light and which the Commons feels is of greatest urgency is the treatment of Germany.

Plea for Restraint

Mr. Churchill made a strong plea for political restraint on such complex and inflammatory problems.

But it is hard to keep a cover on such momentous questions as: Is the Soviet really shaping up to take its share of the occupation and control of Germany? Has the Kremlin suitable personnel for the job? Does it even favor bringing its peoples into close contact with western European civilization as entailed by the occupying job? Is this part of the explanation why the Soviet Army seems in less of a hurry to get to Berlin than was at one time popularly believed outside of Russia?

The problem of Germany looms so large and close today as to make a veil of secrecy around plans of Three-Power leaders almost unbearable.

With Parliament again sitting, pressure on the Government un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Associated Press Radiophoto via OWI

Albanian Key to Hitler's 'Back Door'

Mitro Nika (left), an Albanian Partisan officer, points out German positions on a map to British Capt. I. Elwes (center) as British Commandos entered Albania. Another Partisan (right) looks on. This British official photo was received via OWI radio.

Two U. S. armies gain three to five miles against stiff defense in Alsace-Lorraine.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces were reported to have crossed frontiers into Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in a three-way offensive against Hungary. The Hungarian Government was said to be exploring the ground for an armistice.

From present appearances, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, with 30 Red Army divisions, is within 15 miles of Szeged, driving toward the heart of Hungary. Some 200 miles to the north Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army has pushed into the Lupkow Pass through the Beskid Mountains and is already nearly three miles inside Czechoslovakia, its intention being to descend upon Hungary from the north.

Some 150 miles southeast of Szeged, a third Russian army has crossed the Danube River at Orsova and, according to the German High Command's communiqué, is already in Yugoslav territory, 100 miles east of Belgrade and ready to sweep up north into Hungary.

The Russians announced that all Estonia had been liberated except two small islands and that 45,745 Germans had been killed or captured in the past 10 days.

While heavy fighting was reported from the West Front almost all the way from Holland to the Belfort Gap, interest has switched to the Pacific with the announcement of another heavy blow at Japanese shipping by Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet.

This powerful force, which struck at Manila Sept. 20 and 21, is now disclosed to have sent the planes of Admiral Mitscher's carrier squadron against Japanese shipping in the central Philippines on Sept. 23.

Shipping concentrations and airfields on half a dozen islands were thoroughly battered. At least 22 sizable ships were sunk, including a destroyer and a troop transport, while 20 good-sized vessels were damaged—not counting the smaller ships. Altogether, more than 85 vessels were sunk or damaged in the Visaya gronup. Also, 36 planes were destroyed and much damage done to land installations. The Japanese made little attempt to interfere with this operation—which undoubtedly is heralding events of some moment in the Philippines.

On the West Front, the Germans, who now are threatening to launch their V-3 14-ton projectiles with an explosive radius of two miles, are organizing a stout resistance. Some 180 miles below Arnhem, scene of the paratroop episode, General Patton's Third Army and General Patch's Seventh have opened up a westward advance, driving three to five miles against heavy resistance in Alsace-Lorraine, toward the Belfort Gap, 11 miles away.

Elsewhere on the front, German resistance continued to be heavy. One helpful development was the reported request of the German Commander at Calais for terms of surrender.

Police Pay Rise Backed; Nazis Swing Ax at Home; 'Little Steel' Formula Hit

The World's Day—September 29, 1944

Boston: Extra Compensation to Firemen Urged

Additional support in the drive for police and firemen's salary increases was voiced today by Samuel G. Thorner, former Assistant District Attorney, who urged a $200 minimum increase per year, and extra compensation to firemen for work in excess of 70 hours per week. [Page 2.]

New England tank storage facilities today were seen as overtaxed with fuel oil, leaving no room for extra gasoline necessary to take care of proposed increases in "A" card allotments. [Page 2.]

A new timber taxation plan has been recommended by a New Hampshire Commission after a year's study of a survey. It has been determined by the Commission that the plan would involve assessment of $12,000,000 on New Hampshire's growing woodland. [Page 5.]

Neil Kimball of Belmont was today named Acting Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, to succeed Norman MacDonald, who has been given a leave of absence to work for the Republican National Campaign Committee.

In Europe: Gestapo Wiping Out Wavering Nazis

A new Gestapo roundup designed to wipe out Germans who might deal with the Allies has resulted in the execution of Paul Loebe, former president of the Reichstag, General von Faulkenhorst, former military governor of Belgium, and Alfred Hugenberg, influential publisher, according to "well-informed Geneva sources."

Germany will not "tolerate another case of Bulgaria," the Nazi Party paper Volkischer Beobachter warned. The warning was not directed specifically to any particular nation, but it seemed obvious to many that it applied to wavering Hungary.

The Rome press is unenthusiastic over the prospect of Italian aid to the Allies in the war against Japan. Greater participation of Italians in the war against Germany is suggested instead. These comments had reference to declarations of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the economic recovery of Italy would enable it to intensify its war effort against Japan and Germany.

Switzerland has banned the export of weapons, effective Sept. 30. The ban applies to all countries, but will affect Germany principally.

Russians hailed Prime Minister Churchill's call for a second meeting with President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin to lay open the groundwork for peace. [Page 16.]

Washington: Labor Hits 'Little Steel' Formula

President Roosevelt's Labor Advisory Committee, composed of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders, recommended to him that the "Little Steel" wage formula be scrapped but got no impression from him, members said, how he feels about the proposal.

The Sixth War Loan will start Nov. 20 with a goal of $14,000,000,000 Secretary Morgenthau announced. Tentative closing date is Dec. 16. The last War Loan goal was $16,000,000,000, which was oversubscribed $5,000,000,000.

President Roosevelt said he has no political speaking plans now beyond a radio broadcast to Democratic Party workers Oct. 5, Democratic National Chairman Hannegan said recently Mr. Roosevelt might make two speeches in New York.

Special consideration on priorities and material application will be given to discharged war veterans desiring to re-establish small businesses employing not more than eight persons, the War Production Board announced.

National: G. I.'s Christmas Mail May Be Delayed

Unless 1,500 more persons respond to an appeal for temporary workers at the new Army Post Office in Long Island City, N. Y., overseas Christmas packages for servicemen may be late, according to Postmaster Albert Goldman in New York City.

San Francisco's famous 5-cent streetcar fare became history as the Municipal Railway System took over operation of all streetcars purchased from the privately owned Market Street Railway and boosted the fare to 7 cents. Purchase of the railway for $7,500,000 was authorized by the voters.

India: Minority Problem 'Back in Melting Pot'

Failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks "throws back into the melting pot the whole problem of the Indian minorities," The Times of London said today in an editorial. [Page 16.]

Mexico: Cuba's President-Elect on State Visit

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, Cuba's President-elect, has arrived in Mexico City aboard a Mexican military plane for a state visit.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

War's End? F. D. R. Not Even Guessing

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

President Roosevelt cautioned reporters at his news conference today not to give any hint that he is guessing when the war with Germany will end.

He hasn't said any date, he said, and he isn't going to.

Coming 24 hours after Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain implied that the war might extend into 1945, Mr. Roosevelt's comment was that reporters ought to be awful careful not to say when the military collapse is about to happen.

'Yes, We Have No Butter, But Margarine, Yes'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston grocers were shaking their heads today—and with a bit of double meaning.

In the one case it meant: "Sorry, we have no butter today."

In the other, it was of a wise, questioning shake. "Why is it," they asked themselves, "that, almost simultaneously with the announcement that butter will go to 20 points a pound on Sunday, there should come the announcement of a new brand of margarine—and at half price?"

Half-price sales of food commodities have been almost unknown since the beginning of the war. But, here was an inducement for housewives to purchase the newest in butter substitutes.

However, a spokesman for the advertiser today stated there was no relationship between this "get-acquainted-sale" price and the current shortage of butter, and pointed out that these introductory sales have been spoted a month at a time in cities along the Atlantic seaboard, beginning in Baltimore, in July of last year.

Other cities in which this introductory offer has been made as a part of the national campaign include Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., Portland, Maine, Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and Providence.

Margarine Sales Rise

Certainly, margarine sales have increased tremendously of late. Most stores have a plenty of it, while their stocks of butter have dwindled almost to the vanishing point. Furthermore, margarine takes only two points a pound against today's 16 for butter—and next week's 20 points.

Rationing of butter started on March 29, 1943, at a value of eight points a pound. Since then, it has increased in value to 12, 16, and now to 20 points—a jump of 150 per cent!

Rationing of margarine started on the same date, at a value of five points a pound. Today, its value is two points—a drop of 60 per cent.

Many Causes

Back of the current butter shortage are many causes. Production has declined 12 per cent from last year. While the production of fluid milk increased to its highest level, civilian milk-drinking also increased. People today are drinking from 20 to 25 per cent more milk than they did before the war.

Canned milk production is about double that of peacetime years. Cheese production also is up sharply because of military needs. And the cream that once went into butter production is being used today for the manufacture of other urgently required dairy products for the armed services.

Meantime, production of mar-

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Japanese Defense Line Cut By U. S. Control of Peleliu

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sept. 29—Announcement that planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet have sunk or damaged at least 85 Japanese vessels, including six warships, shows the breach that has been made in Japan's southern defense line at the Philippines.

As American Marines have just taken a new 4,200-foot airstrip at Peleliu in the Palaus and General MacArthur's men have occupied Morotai in the Moluccas, north of New Guinea, the Japanese have reason to recall the statement made years ago by one of their naval authorities, Captain Taketomi, who said:

"The line connecting the Bonins, the Marianas, and Palau is this country's southern defense line. When this line is protected, Japan will be able perfectly to control the northern Pacific. While we hold this control, no economic blockade is possible. Furthermore, this line cuts in two the line of United States footholds in the Pacific, running from San Francisco to Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and China."

In the Marianas last July and now in the Palaus, the southern defense line has been broken.

Allies Strengthen Line

The isolated Bonins are no longer adequate protection without other island groups. While cracking these defenses, the Allies have steadily advanced and strengthened their own trans-Pacific line.

The Marines on Peleliu didn't have to read Captain Taketomi's statements to know how important the Japanese considered this little island. They found that out in caves which riddled Peleliu. Intricate tunnels sometimes extended five levels deep, and some of them were equipped with showers and electricity.

The interlocking subterranean forts apparently were far worse than those encountered on Guam and Saipan.

Some tunnels on Peleliu ran through hills, with openings on

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

World Security Draft Ready For Scrutiny by Governments

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — The Dumbarton Oaks conference between the Americans, British, and Russians opened the way for a world-wide security organization although it did not achieve final agreement on all points, it was officially announced today.

Despite the fact that certain crucial questions remain to be settled, the six-weeks meeting was successful enough to enable Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the American delegation, to predict an "early agreement among the governments of all peace-loving nations."

The joint American-British-Russian statement, issued as the "Russian" phase of the conference was ending and the "Chinese" phase about to begin, declared that the conversations "have been useful and have led to a large measure of agreement on recommendations for the general framework of the organization (for world security) and in particular for the machinery required to maintain peace and security."

The statement ended by saying that the delegations would report to their governments, which would issue a simultaneous statement on the subject after due study.

In addition to the joint declara-

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France Moves Cautiously in Economic Rule; Refugees Ask 'Regularization' of Status

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 29—France's revolution is beginning to assume tangible shape. The first steps toward nationalization of key industries has just been taken by the de Gaulle Government in requisitioning coal mines and the big Renault automobile factory.

Both these measures have a dual aspect. They constitute sign posts pointing plainly in the direction of a strongly Leftist policy, including eventually state control and even ownership of principal industrial enterprises of France. As such they are warmly welcomed in almost the entire French press today.

But they are also remarkable by their moderation and even timidity. The Cabinet deliberated seven hours before its decisions. It then moved cautiously and in such a way that the Renault works are only taken over temporarily, while a vague body known as the "National Coal Group" is to be set

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

World News Freedom Indorsed by France

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 29

The French press gave prominent display today to a French Government statement indorsing the United States congressional resolution advocating world-wide freedom in gathering and disseminating domestic and international news.

The Communist Party paper, L'Humanite, commented: "These are fine words," but asserted the declaration did not correspond with facts.

The Communist paper declared newspapers were being hampered by the "paper trust," and complained that despite the Government's stated intention of freeing the Agence Française de la Presse, of governmental ties, "nothing has changed yet."

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A delegation of refugees from foreign countries has called on the French Provisional Government urging the new authorities to regularize their situation, according to a Paris report. As most of the Vichy laws are still valid, pending completion of the legislative work of the French government, numerous foreigners, living in France, are still technically subject to prejudicial Vichy laws, although these laws are no longer enforced.

However, the foreigners ask for more than just to be tolerated within France. A relatively very important percentage of foreigners had joined the French Resistance movement. They formed their own national sections and have taken valorous part in the liberation of France. Groups of foreign Jews are described as hardy guerrilla fighters.

A detachment of several thousand men of Spanish Republicans who escaped from concentration camps in France, captured the city of Pau from the Germans. An army of 20,000 Polish miners fought in northern France. They were commanded by Alexander Kowalkowski, a former Polish Consul.

Services Appreciated

It is not likely that the French Government will forget the services rendered by non-Frenchmen to the cause of France's liberation. However, the "foreigner problem" which made so much headlines in France before the war will

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Saltonstall Rebukes Long For Overstepping Tax Right

A sharp rebuke to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, was issued today by Governor Saltonstall for his letter addressed to assessors throughout the Commonwealth, urging that all property be reassessed with today's high sales level as a guide.

In a memorandum mailed to all local assessors on Wednesday, the Tax Commissioner called attention to the fact that in many communities real estate is being sold today at prices considerably above its assessed valuation, and urged local tax assessors to take assessments in their communities.

Mr. Long had intimated through citation of figures on individual houses that Massachusetts real estate taxpayers would face increases up to 25 per cent.

Charging that Mr. Long overstepped his rights as State Tax Commissioner in urging assessors to boost real estate valuations, the Governor said:

"The only duty Mr. Long has, and which assessors have, is to assess property at a fair, cash value. His suggestion that assessors might increase valuations would mean a great increase of work for the Appellate Tax Board, and might result in great overvaluation of property."

The Governor made the statement to newspapermen following a conference with John D. Wright, Chairman, and John L. Hurley, member, of the Appellate Tax Board, both of whom were present at the press conference.

Governor Saltonstall said that the "publicity given the Long statement makes it clear that assessors should go very cautiously in following the advice he offered."

Commenting on the duties of local assessors, Mr. Wright pointed out that assessors are free agents, elected by their communities, and they are not State officers.

Governor Saltonstall also emphasized that the final date for filing appeals before the State Appellate Tax Board was Monday, Oct. 2, and not tomorrow, as indicated by Mr. Long in the memorandum to the assessors. He pointed out that by law when the final day for filing legal papers falls on Sunday, the following Monday is accepted as the final day. Oct. 1, the final day for filing appeals, falls on Sunday this year.

Auto Industry Outlines Reconversion Demands

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 29—Leaders of the automobile industry today told reporters in a frank and full discussion of reconversion problems just what the industry wanted the Government to do.

Some of the things it wanted, it admitted, the Government could not give it. Others it insisted the Government could if it unwound itself from red tape, buck passing and indecision.

The 2½-hour round-table talk with the heads of the leading auto manufacturers—among them C. E. Wilson of General Motors, K. T. Keller of Chrysler, Henry Ford, and General T. Christopher of Packard—pointed up these demands of the industry:

Wants Special Consideration

1. It wants special consideration in planning as an industry that converted completely to war production. It feels that, contrary to some other industries which have continued a small civilian-goods production along with war work, it converted completely and that therefore its problems of reconversion are more difficult, serious, and primary.

2. It wants the Government to make plans now for the disposal of the surplus material and machines that will clog up the plants on V-Day. In particular, it wants warehouses to which Government-owned machines can be shifted so that its plants can be cleared immediately for car production. It hesitates to just move them out in the yard (assuming there is room to do that) as it did with much of its own machines when converting to war, for the Government has yet to decide what it will do with them and just how responsible the companies are for them.

Machine-Tool Orders

3. It wants to know whether the Government on V-Day will sell many of its machine tools and machines and at what price. For, if the industry cannot count on buying them from the Government, the industry will have to start looking around elsewhere and placing orders now.

4. It wants the right, now, not only to order machine tools but of having the companies that supply such items turn out such orders

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Quiet, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden Is Asleep

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota said today he had a recent talk in London with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the latter told this one on himself:

Mr. Eden went to bed late after a heavy day, only to be awakened by his bedside 'phone about 3:30 a. m. The Foreign Secretary just grabbed the 'phone, said "I am not talking to anyone" and hung up.

The 'phone rang again and the procedure was repeated.

The next morning Mr. Eden received a cable from Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec stating:

"Tried to get you on trans-Atlantic telephone last night, but unable to reach you."

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Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Western Front:

Allied Armies Gain In Alsace-Lorraine

The American Third and Seventh Armies have pushed forward three to five miles through fierce German resistance in Alsace-Lorraine. The Third Army alone knocked out 82 German tanks.

The two American armies, prying at the Belfort Gap only 11 miles away and knocking at the four main passes through the Vosges to the Rhine, scored the deepest and widest gains of any on an Allied front seething with

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

No Room for Gas in N. E., Tanks Filled With Fuel Oil

As controversy waged pro and con in New England today over the proposal that gasoline allotments to "A" card holders be doubled, local oil men made known the fact that storage facilities in this area are taxed to capacity—with fuel oil.

The proposal to double "A" card allotments, made in Washington by Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, was characterized as "thoroughly mischievous" by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War. Secretary Ickes said that motorists cannot expect anything like the Senator's proposal for some time, but expressed "hope for an easier situation" after the end of the war in Europe.

Senator Reed, meantime, pursued his earlier suggestion that there is a surplus of petroleum products.

What Caused "No Gas" Signs

Looking at the supply situation in New England today, leading authorities pointed out that throughout the area supplies ranged from a low of 70 per cent of potential rationed requirements to about 130 per cent of demands—the average being about 100 per cent.

Trouble is, the oil men point out, that every bit of storage tank space is filled right now with fuel oil which has been pumped eastward in the 20-inch pipe line to care for winter fuel needs. It was this pumping of fuel oil over a period of weeks that accounted for the display of "No Gas" signs on filling station pumps only a few weeks back. The pipe line was switched back to gasoline just a few days ago.

However, in order to effectively increase the ration value of the "A" gasoline coupons, the oil company officials point out, it will be necessary to maintain a continuing supply of gasoline. It would be of little use just to boost allotments for a short time and then go back to shorter rations they added.

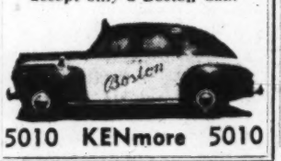
Storage Space Needed

To make sure of a sustained supply, it will be necessary to find storage space, they said. Just an increase of a gallon on each "A" coupon would mean a jump of 33 1-3 per cent in about 60 per cent of the motorcars, or about 60 per cent of the gallonage. And present stocks just wouldn't justify such an increase, they felt.

Questioned as to whether or not they thought such an increasing of "A" card allotments would tend to curb "black market" sales of gasoline, the oil men expressed themselves as feeling it would have no effect at all. Rather, they said, it might even stimulate "black market" sales, since it might be taken as an indication of a relaxing of gasoline rationing and the greedy ones would be out for more.

"The fellows who are buying the five-gallon coupons and indulging in other "black market" dealings today are those who are using a lot more than 300 miles a month," the gasoline men said. "The supply situation is the key to the whole problem," they added.

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.



5010 KENmore 5010

Mail Service to France Of Post Cards Extended

Limited mail service recently announced for certain areas in France has now been extended, effective at once, to include the whole of the departments of Cotes-du-Nord, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Orne, Sarthe, Seine (including the city of Paris), Seine-Inferieure, Seine-et-Marine, and Seine-et-Oise, according to official notice received by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston.

WHY PAY FOR FIRES THAT DON'T HAPPEN?

There's no need to pay for false alarms. And you don't have to when you deal with a Mutual company. The fewer fire claims your company has to pay, the more you get back in dividends. Our policyholders have had $6,481,424.87 returned to them. You can save money on fire insurance too by dealing with Quincy Mutual. For more than 93 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

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Tailored or frilly.
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SWEATERS
New, colorful all wool.
$3.98 to $5.95

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Plaids, checks, solid colors.
$3.98 to $7.95

SHEER HOSE
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Lila Dress Shoppe
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BOSTON
Store Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9:00-9:00
Except Wednesday, 9:00-6:00

Scout Heads See Postwar Needs Unfurl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 29—Necessity for continued community service on the part of the nation's 1,000,000 Girl Scouts in the postwar period was emphasized here today by heads of both the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts of America, who addressed the closing session of the two-day New England Regional Girl Scout conference at the New Ocean House.

The community has come to depend upon Girl Scouts, Mrs. Alan Means, National President of the girls' organization, told the 1,500 delegates, and there will be many opportunities for service even after the war is over. "Community service goes on forever."

The necessity for all volunteer youth agencies to work together was stressed by Elbert Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive, who brought greetings from the national boys' organization. "There will be a great need of tolerance in the postwar world," he said, "but Scouting won't need to make any changes in its program because it has always furnished a program in which all races work together, all religious creeds work together, and all nationalities work together. It has always taught tolerance."

Mrs. Means congratulated the New England Region on having one tenth of all the Girl Scouts in the United States. Eleven per cent of all girls eligible to be Scouts in this region are Scouts, and that is the highest percentage in the country, she said.

At the top of the list of Girl Scout services right now, according to Mrs. Means, are the collection of clothes for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the recruitment of Army nurses. Scouts will do everything they can in the next few months to further both of these projects, she pledged.

Girl Scouts, she added, have just sent $5,000 worth of powdered eggs and milk to the children of Russia. The Scouts paid for this gift with pennies contributed to their World Friendship Fund, which is maintained in honor of Juliette Low, who founded the Girl Scout organization in the United States.

Mrs. James L. Faden of Melrose was elected Regional Chairman to succeed Mrs. Taylor Bailey of Westport, Conn., who will serve on the Regional Committee. Mrs. James McCallum of Hanover, N. H., is the new Vice-Chairman; Mrs. James Matthews of Wellesley, Secretary; Miss Charlotte Moore, Portland, Me., assistant Secretary.

Newly elected members of the Regional Committee from Massachusetts include: Mrs. Francis W. Bird, East Walpole; Mrs. Flabel M. Gifford, Fairhaven; Mrs. Vincent L. Greene, Dorchester; Mrs. Fred W. Greer, Belmont; Mrs. Howard W. Hindes, Worcester; Mrs. Garry deL. Hough, Jr., Springfield; Mrs. James Marr, Southboro; Mrs. Francis J. Sill, Westboro; Mrs. Clinton J. Underwood, Gardener; Mrs. Kingsbury Browne, Brookline; Mrs. Theron B. Walker, Newton Highlands.

Cushing Named Archbishop For Boston District

Climaxing a career in the service of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston that began as a curate in St. Patrick's Church of Roxbury, the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Administrator of the Boston Diocese since the passing of William Cardinal O'Connell, was named last night by Pope Pius XII to the post of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

The Archbishop-elect said in a statement: "To all Roman Catholics and to all our non-Catholic brethren I give assurance that I shall labor always in a spirit of love."

Congratulations included messages from Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Boston, and many prominent officials of all denominations throughout the city.

Although he will assume his new duties at once, he will not be formally installed for several months, due to the difficulties of communication with Rome under the stress of war.

Ordained to the priesthood in 1921, he was appointed by Cardinal O'Connell as diocesan director of the Propagation of the Faith in 1928, and in 1939 assumed the post of Auxiliary Bishop of Boston.

From July, 1939, he has served as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of Newton, a post he has retained up to today. A native of South Boston he attended the Oliver Hazard Perry School and Boston College High School, and was graduated from Boston College in 1917. He entered St. John's Seminary in Brighton after his graduation.

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Boston's First Postwar House

Hana Van Nes

Hobby Room of Paine Furniture Company Model Home

Music preference for recreation is shown in the built-in record and radio equipment, record file, piano, and sheet-music file. Wall-length couch can be converted into bed for two persons as an auxiliary guest room. This takes the place of the former rumpus basement room for modern couples, who generally seem to prefer their recreation facilities on the first floor.

Here It Is, Right in Boston, The Postwar House 'In Person'

W. Clifford Harvey
Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's first "postwar house" of six, fully-furnished rooms in the compact, practical-living pattern dictated by modern youth was opened to the public today on Arlington Street.

Standing in the 20-by-20-foot living room with its soft, fluorescent lighting, a corner conversation grouping of card table, two chairs and two-way divan, and a Mr. and Mrs. Desk at which both can work simultaneously, you would never know you were on the 4th floor of the Paine Furniture Company which is sponsoring the exhibition.

But where else on downtown Arlington Street could you build a modern home along the lines outlined by thousands of young college women, in answer to questionnaires from all over the United States? The "prescription" home is an experiment by the Paine company, in cooperation with Mademoiselle Magazine which conducted a national survey of the desires of young women for postwar living standards.

Eye for Combination

The result is a house to warm the hearts of hundreds of families waiting patiently for the day when they can move into new quarters designed with an eye for combination outdoor and indoor living, multiple-purpose rooms and electrically-operated equipment. It's a Mr. and Mrs. house with the basic facilities for meeting further family demands without exterior annexes to the building.

From 3,000 replies given by college girls, it was found that most of them wanted dining-rooms, all-electric kitchens, easily accessible outdoors, and a recreation room to combine the usual features of a hobby room, guest room and library. The latter is flanked on one side by a full-wall couch of liberal proportions over which is strung a series of built-in bookcases and bulletin boards for pin-ups of any type.

Most of the young people cited music for their hobby. So the room is equipped with a console piano, radio, phonograph, and music files. Concert programs, pictures of popular concert artists, and radio timetables constitute the pin-ups.

An entire wall in the bedroom is all-glass, opening out to a secluded flagstone terrace. Mr. and Mrs. closets flank a dressing-room alcove. Drawer pulls, interiors of closets and light pulls are covered with the same material as bedsteads and draperies. There is an architectural and decorative mood of freshness, versatility and livability in every room suggesting the whims and ideals of youth.

Modern Kitchen

The kitchen reflects the modern demand for workability with a place for everything and a drop-down breakfast table that can seat four persons handily.

The basic plan provides for a series of "idea rooms" which can be readily converted from one purpose to another to provide the equivalent of eight to ten purpose rooms in a six-room house.

Indicative of the future trend was the desire of the future housewives to live in the country, or at least as far away as possible from the noise, bustle, smoke and cramped quarters of the city. They valued privacy and freedom of movement, and expected to do most of their own housework. Only 8 per cent wanted Victorian style furniture. Most of them wanted modern (modernistic if you like) preferring this pattern over six other suggested styles.

Chief emphasis at the youthful stage of thinking was upon the hobby room, combining most of the features of recreation, study and relaxation, where the housewife can listen to the latest music while the man of the house sprawls out to read the evening paper.

A completely new piece of furniture is the two-way desk in the living room, at which two persons can work at once from opposite ends with plenty of leg-room. In time of need, the desk top can be cleared to provide a roomy bunffet table for the informal company luncheon.

Both Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin attended the opening of the home exhibit which will continue indefinitely in the Paine exhibit hall.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight with lowest temperature near 50 degrees in downtown Boston and from 35 to 40 degrees in the suburbs. Saturday fair followed by increasing high cloudiness in the late afternoon. Continued cool. Diminishing winds becoming gentle.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight with lowest temperatures near or slightly below freezing in the north portion and in low lying places along the south portion. Saturday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts: Fair and cooler tonight with light frost likely in low lying places of the interior. Saturday fair followed by increasing high cloudiness in the late afternoon. Continued cool. Lowest temperatures in cranberry bogs tonight 28 to 32.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Saturday fair followed by increasing high cloudiness in the late afternoon. Continued cool.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are displayed for strong northwest winds diminishing late today and tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:38 p. m.; height 10.6 feet
Saturday, 10:10 a. m.; height 10.2 feet

Higher Boston Police Wages Gets Support

Additional support for the current drive for an increase in policemen's and firemen's salaries was voiced today by Samuel G. Thorner, former Assistant District Attorney, who has long been interested in the subject of police salaries and working conditions.

Mr. Thorner, who is an attorney for the International Association of Firefighters, A. F. of L., Boston Local No. 718, said in a letter to Mayor Tobin today: "Every right-thinking citizen is interested in maintaining the morale of our policemen and firemen so as to afford immediately the highest degree of protection of the lives, safety, and property of our people.

"Today, many people have more money in their pockets and bank accounts than they ever had—but not policemen and firemen. Their average take-home pay of about $37 per week is equal to less than $25 before the war, and their families are in need."

He said that Boston policemen and firemen should be entitled to immediate relief through an increase of at least $200 per year, which is less than $3.85 per week with about $1 of this amount going toward taxes.

He asserted that firemen should receive immediate extra compensation for work in excess of 70 hour per week.

Copies of the letter were sent also to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, William A. Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, and to members of the City Council.

"If no action is taken," he said, "I intend in the name of the distressed families of our Boston police and firemen to take an appeal to the Boston taxpayers by a citizens' petition, which will later be directed to the Mayor, the police and fire commissioners, and members of the City Council.

He said that he did not want to see officials "stall the very reasonable requests for more money for police and firemen until after the war," because at that time increases will be virtually impossible to obtain.

No Butter Today; Margarine Aplenty

Continued from Page 1

garine by the nation's packers has gone up by millions of pounds.

All this is reflected in the increase in butter point values, and the low point value of margarine.

But, today, grocers are questioning whether the continual increase in butter point values is perhaps the final push before what may be a drastic change in the whole rationing program about Nov. 1. Except for the jump in butter all other rationed foods will retain their current point values through October, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Meantime, grocers have become very skillful in doing their own rationing, working out their own allocation systems, with a quarter or a half-pound of butter to their regular customers—as long as the supply lasts—so that everyone may have at least a small share.

State Legion of Valor Gets Flag From Mayor

A flag was presented today to the Massachusetts Department of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor by Mayor Tobin with an appropriate ceremony.

The chapter, which never has had a flag of its own before, consists of men who have received the Distinguished Medal of Honor, tinguished Service Cross, or the Navy Cross. About 100 veterans of World War I are in the organization now, together with several World War II veterans. Clyde A. Fritz, Commander, accepted the flag from the Mayor.

Last Northampton Waves

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, commanding officer, said today he had received word that the 27th officers' candidate class to enter the Naval Reserve Midshipman School at Smith College would be the last group of Wave students to come to Northampton. The class will begin Oct. 26 and finish the day after Christmas.

Large Boston Audience Views 'Wilson' Premiere

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twentieth Century-Fox's movie "Wilson," which depicts the "League or Isolationism" battle between the World War I President and the cultured Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., moved into the late Senator's home territory last night as a gala première performance for New England was given in Boston.

Several thousand persons, attracted by the movie stars, brilliant klieg lights and the strains of 1944-style "hep-cat" orchestrations—which seemed rather incongruously to proclaim the Wilson of 1918—began crowding along rainy Washington Street in front of the RKO Boston theater as early as 6 o'clock to witness the arrivals of movie stars and political and military celebrities, although the performance was scheduled for 8:30 p. m.

Intermittent showers seemed to bother none of the waiting spectators lined along the street which rain had transformed into a black mirror flashing red, white, and green neon lights and signs.

Eighteen of Boston's finest and three mounted police joshed and jostled back the bobby-sockers who were there to scream with delight on Dana Andrew's arrival, and hundreds of servicemen and adults peered over each other's obscuring heads for glimpses of Carol Landis, radiant in her white fox coat; Trudy Marshall, in her slitted sequin gown, and Roddy McDowall, whom everyone seemed to be surprised to find "looks just like his pictures, doesn't he?"

George Jessel, comedian, "emceed" stage introductions of the movie stars later, and referred to Mayor Tobin, who was in the audience with his wife, as "Governor" Tobin, adding with a characteristic Jessel-deadpan, 'I told him I'd get that in."

The stars themselves, none of whom has a part in the picture, but who have been in Boston several days visiting military hospitals and USO centers, received their entrance applause with gaity, and all referred to the picture which was to follow in tones of seriousness and respect, approving the thoughtful lesson it implies.

Carole Landis, who said she had not seen the picture yet because she was "somewhere in the Pacific" when it had its first showing, said she was eager to see the movie which had caused such a stir among the servicemen she met when the ban on overseas showing of it was first announced, but later lifted.

Among those attending the premiere were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Sherman Miles, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commodore and Mrs. W. N. Derby, U. S. C. G., Secretary of State and Mrs. Frederic Cook, Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Edward W. Fallon, Boston Fire Commissioner and Mrs. William A. Reilly.

[Review of picture: Page 4.]

Bath Iron Works Strike Off

BATH, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—Destroyer-building employees of the Bath Iron Works Corporation resumed work today pending results of conferences to conciliate their claims the management delayed putting into effect an incentive bonus plan.

The work stoppage was begun Wednesday by machinists two and one half hours before the day shift ended and spread yesterday to other departments until, it was estimated, about 90 per cent of the 6,500 day shift and most of the 4,500 on the other two shifts had joined.

The workers advised the management after voting to return today that their working tomorrow depended on the company's reply to their demands. They scheduled a meeting later today to formulate definite requests relative to the incentive plan.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Independent Shipyard Workers, the employees' bargaining agent, said demands would be drawn up by a Union Negotiating Committee and a representative from each department. They will be presented to the management, representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Navy Labor Relations Board.

Harold H. Chadburn, union president, said the work stoppage had not been authorized by the union.

The bonus plan, through which employees will share savings by construction below contract prices, would be retroactive to the first pair of hulls completed after July 8.

Bids Requested For Road Repairs

The State Public Works Department today requested bids on seven contracts for repair of hurricane damage to the State Highway system in southern Massachusetts, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced. The bids will be opened Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Commissioner MacDonald, who returned today from his second tour of inspection of the Cape hurricane district, said he was greatly impressed by the business-like, courageous way the municipal officials of the Cape and the citizens generally went about repairing the damage caused by the hurricane. He said that although much work remains to be done on private property, progress was quite satisfactory.

The Commissioner paid tribute to District Engineer L. R Sellew in whose area the work of rehabilitation was being carried on. "He has done a splendid job without any fuss or hesitation," the Commissioner said.

Commissioner MacDonald also expressed his appreciation for the aid given by the United States Army through Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command, and Col. G. W. Gillette, District Officer of the United States Army Engineers.

Dr. Padelford Appointed To M. I. T. Relations Post

Dr. Norman J. Padelford, former member of the faculty of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and a consultant to the United States Department of State, has been appointed Professor of International Relations at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced recently by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute.

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The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves A Lasting Fragrance
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READY! All the ingredients for a light and flaky 9-inch double crust, without left-overs. Nothing to do but just add water, roll and bake. Home-made quality and flavor without home-made bother. That's Flako.

And here's the easy way to make home quality corn muffins—
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WMC Honors Syracuse For Its War Work

By Theodore N. Cook

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28—With a record behind it of no strikes since Pearl Harbor, this city today accepted the War Manpower Commission flag for its outstanding performance in city-wide manpower mobilization.

At the same time, recognizing that the defeat of Germany will bring to a close only one part of a tenacious global war, the city of Syracuse rededicated itself to unstinted war production until the downfall of Japan.

What a City Can Do

Distinguished visitors, including Charles M. Hay, Deputy Director of the WMC; Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, Commandant, Third Naval District, and decorated veterans of combat in far-flung war theaters are inspecting the production lines, paying personal tribute to the men and women behind the machines, who in turn are pledging their determination to "finish the job."

How Syracuse, now producing airplane engines, machine guns, radar equipment, ammunition, and other war materials, solved its manpower problem is in effect the story of what an American community can do when it becomes determined to mobilize its full power in the defense of liberty.

The key word, officials stress, is co-operation—close co-ordination between management, labor, and city government. It took the form of a citizens' mobilization committee, which shortly after Pearl Harbor instituted a recruiting drive that included citizens of all ages, and plants of all sizes, reducing turnover and absenteeism.

The committee has continued on the job, serving as a liaison group between the various interests and viewpoints involved in war production, with the aim of all-out production kept clearly in view.

Example for Nation

WMC and military and naval officials here are frank in admitting that they hope this Syracuse Rededication Day celebration will set an example and serve as an inspiration to the entire country not to "let-down" at this crucial time.

It is being emphasized here that the entrance of the United States into the war began in the Pacific, and it is stressed that it also is in the Pacific that the war will end.

The climax of the observance was scheduled for this evening, with the WMC flag being presented formally to the citizens of Syracuse in the name of Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman.

News Interchange Held Peace 'Must'

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 29 (AP) — Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas said in a radio address last night the United States should require freedom of the press and radio as one of the conditions of peace with Germany and Japan.

"If the false ideas of the Nazis are ever to be eradicated, the Germans and their followers must be exposed to the truth about themselves, as well as about other peoples," Mr. Fulbright declared in a talk prepared for radiocast by NBC from his home here.

Discussing his House-adopted resolution calling for international agreements to guarantee postwar freedom of press and radio, the Arkansas Congressman said the greatest obstacle to achievement of a lasting peace were "the historical prejudices of peoples concerning other peoples."

"These prejudices are fostered by demagogues for selfish purposes and persist because of ignorance," he said. "A free interchange of honest news by press and radio is the most powerful weapon to destroy the prejudices which so often have led people to war."

Labor Wants Prices At '41 or '42 Levels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations came out Sept. 26 for postwar prices on most civilian goods at 1941 or 1942 levels.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said improved production practices have lowered manufacturing costs and justify fixing prices at the 1942 levels or at whatever prices prevailed when production of such items was suspended.

The C. I. O. Cost of Living Committee, in a statement, expressing the same viewpoint, also said:

"The responsibility of OPA in reconversion pricing is to protect the standard of living of the American people against further increases in the cost of living and to provide a postwar price level which is conducive to full employment."

U. S. Immigration Drops Below 100,000 Again

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP)—Immigration into United States for the 14th consecutive year has fallen below the 100,000 mark and is "substantially less" than the annual quota permitted by law, Attorney General Francis Biddle announced Sept. 26.

In a statement released by Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters, Mr. Biddle said only one twentieth of the 153,879 quota set for countries outside the Western Hemisphere was used in the past fiscal year.

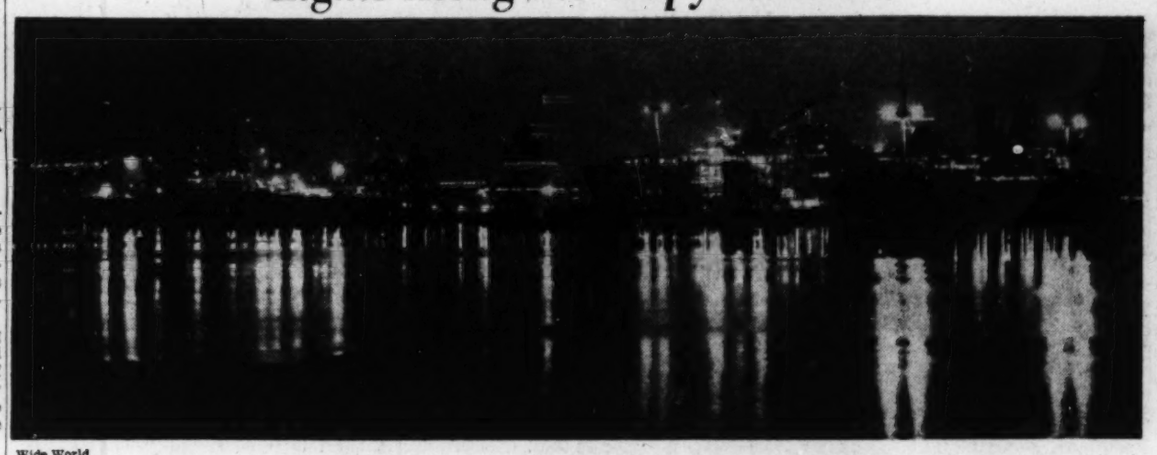
Wives, husbands and children of American citizens, admitted for permanent residence, totaled 1,539 of which 391 came from Australia and New Zealand—"most of them probably wives of citizens in the armed forces," the statement said.

Passenger Train Struck By Fast Freight in Iowa

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, Sept. 29 (AP)—A fast freight plowed into a passenger train, knocked five cars on their backs and in the wreckage scattered over half a mile left nine fatalities and about 100 injured in the crash of the two Chicago and North Western line trains yesterday on the outskirts of Missouri Valley.

The freight train, the Calumet, which makes a regular Omaha to Chicago run, struck one of the coaches of the Sioux City to Omaha No. 10 passenger train which a railroad official said was on a switch at the time.

Lights Along the Shipyard Front



Wide World

—That Will Soon Cast a Beam All the Way to Tokyo

Night life on the shipyard front in Kearny, N. J., preparing for future invasions and major assaults on the Japanese, is portrayed in an unusual photo, across the Hackensack River, of United States Steel's Federal Shipyard. At the right can be seen twin troopships—20,000-ton front-line liners: one at an outfitting pier and the other on the ways, almost ready to slide.

War Guilty Denied Argentine Refuge

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Argentine Government has informed Great Britain that this country will bar entrance of war criminals and will prohibit them from depositing funds or acquiring property here, the Foreign Office announced last night.

(Secretary of State Hull declared in Washington yesterday that neutral nations had been warned they would lose American friendship "for years to come" if they gave sanctuary to Hitler or other Axis leaders after the war.

(Asked about Argentina, Secretary Hull commented he could not go beyond his recent statement that the Argentine position needed confirmation and clarification.)

Pan American Seeks U. S. Inland Routes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Pan American World Airways, in a counter move to the attempts of domestic airlines to enter the international field, proposed yesterday to extend its North Atlantic route to key inland cities, asking the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to provide direct European service to the Great Lakes area, New England and the Middle Atlantic States by designating Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and Baltimore as ports of entry.

New York is the only authorized port of entry for Pan American North Atlantic routes now, but Baltimore is an alternate port when New York is closed by weather, and Boston may be used for refueling or emergency landings.

The company, world's largest air carrier and only United States line flying ocean routes before the war, does not fly inside the country's borders at any point. Domestic airlines did not cross the borders before the war except to Mexico and Canada. Several domestic lines now are flying ocean routes for the Air Transport Command, however.

Moves by Competitor

The Pan American application appears to be directed squarely at American Airlines, largest domestic air carrier, which has made two moves to compete with Pan American over the Atlantic.

The first was a request for permission to extend its routes from Chicago, Detroit, New York, and Boston to London and Paris. The second was the purchase of a controlling interest in American Export Airlines, which already holds certificates to fly between New York and Ireland and Portugal. Both the route applications and permission to buy Export now are pending before the CAB.

Rates to Hawaii

The threat of invasion of domestic territory is Pan American's second major move in recent weeks to counter the efforts of continental operators to share in the expected postwar expansion of transocean air travel. The first was announcement of rates far below any others proposed and, for the California-Hawaii run, less than one third the present fare.

The air rate to Hawaii has been $278 one way. The Matson Navigation Line asked permission to fly to the islands with proposed one-way rates of $175 daytime and $200 night time. United Air Lines wants to fly the same route with a fare of $125. Pan American followed with an announcement that it would cut its postwar fares to $90 one way when new equipment, designed to carry 128 passengers, becomes available.

The Pan American application probably will force the Civil Aeronautics Board to a decision on the question of extending domestic routes.

The Board has 90 international route applications pending at the start of this month.

Florida Court Dismisses Appeal of Three Negroes

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Florida Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an appeal filed for three Negroes sentenced to execution for the confessed assault upon a white woman near Quincy, Fla., July 30.

All seven justices concurred in the decision. They said "due processes of law" had been carefully observed in the trial of the Negroes, and that no valid ground for appeal appeared in the trial record.

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Each with Bath, Shower, Radio
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G.I. Miracle...

The first time it happened, they knew that they'd seen a miracle. But when it happened again and again, they began to call it (a little humorously, perhaps, but with great pride) the "G. I." miracle.

And it happened again the other night: Long overdue—but never for a moment given up by the men who wait and watch, her ground crew—she came in... More than 25 tons of Boeing Flying Fortress that had traveled for 400 miles with two of her engines shot out of action and the remaining two damaged by enemy fire.

To the men and women who build Wright Cyclone engines, stories such as this have a deep personal meaning. For theirs is the pride of building the power for our mightiest airplanes... power to bring men back, and to hasten the end of the bitterest war of all time.

And here is the power, too, to maintain peace, insure our national security, and provide jobs in a new era of trade and transportation after the war is won.

For the rise of American airpower offers us our most valuable legacy of this war—5,000,000 workers and men of the air; 110,000 miles of new air routes; American bases throughout the world; nearly 200,000 planes since Pearl Harbor; 11,000 transports, compared to a total pre-war air fleet of less than 400 planes!

But many problems must be faced immediately, if we are to make the most of these assets: Problems of finance, the distribution of surplus aircraft, our national security and international agreements, encouragement for the overworked airlines and modernization of domestic airways.

You can help to solve those problems! The responsibility of knowing the facts—and of demanding sound governmental planning now—rests with every man and woman in the United States.

Photo-inspection of a Cyclone engine part, with the grains of the metal magnified 100 diameters. This is only one of more than 50,000 individual tests and inspections that control the manufacture of each Cyclone 18, the world's most powerful airplane engine.

Cyclone crankshafts ready for final micro-inspection before assembly into engines. The crankpins, seen just above the barrels, are gripped by the crankcheeks with a tightness that is actually measured by the amount of *stretch* of the 1¼-inch tightening bolts.

Instrument panel of a Wright Aeronautical test cell, where the performance of a 2,200 horsepower Cyclone engine is being recorded as it goes through its final trial run before delivery for installation in one of America's mighty new Boeing B-29 Superfortresses.

Look to the Sky, America!

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'Wilson' Hailed in Premiere on Boston Screen —'Wing and a Prayer'

Elaborate Technicolor Film On World War I President

By Edwin F. Melvin

The elaborate Technicolor biography of Woodrow Wilson, which came to the RKO-Boston last evening under the simple but sufficient title of "Wilson," is film entertainment on a high plane.

It presents a lively picture of the political background of an important period in American history, painting with mingled drama and humor such native phenomena as national conventions and election campaigns. It provides, too, a stirring portrait of a man of character and ideals. And it sets forth in simplified form some of the issues and problems which confronted the country during the first World War and the early postwar era—particularly the struggle over the League of Nations.

The film, though it is long, has been carefully planned, admirably directed, and well acted. Aexander Knox, who plays the title role, differs somewhat in appearance from the man he portrays, but he has a dignity that befits the part and the ability to voice Wilsonian phrases with the clarity and vigor that they deserve. As the story unfolds he builds an increasing illusion of the character he represents. Though this is not his first movie part, it is his first really conspicuous one and he has the advantage of coming before picture audiences without the memory of a long list of previous impersonations.

♪ ♪ ♪

The narrative begins when Wilson, as president of Princeton, is persuaded to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. It follows him through that early campaign and shows him briefly in the gubernatorial chair.

The stirring convention at Baltimore in 1912 when Wilson was nominated for President is one of the high spots. It is the sort of thing that the screen can do in superlative fashion, and Henry King, who directed, and Lamar Trotti, who prepared the scenario, have taken full advantage of the opportunity.

The election of 1916, in which Hughes was first thought to be the victor but which Wilson was eventually found to have won, is developed in dramatic fashion, and so is the gradual approach of war with Germany and the final dismissal of the German ambassador.

The peace conference in Paris and the struggle over the League of Nations in this couptry provide the climax. The film closes with the departure of Wilson from the White House.

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The question might be raised whether too much time and emphasis have not been given to some of the domestic scenes within the White House. More compression there might have afforded opportunity for further development of matters of greater importance. But in general the proportioning of the story seems well conceived. For the episodes of home life, particularly those in the earlier portion of the film, do add warmth and humanity to the account.

Objection, too, might be offered to an occasional detail along the way. A bit, for example, in which Wilson is shown helping to serve food to soldiers en route through Washington may be historically accurate, but it seems on the screen a little theatrical. Genuine newsreel views of the arrival of Wilson in Paris, which have been incorporated in the film, are undoubtedly interesting, but they tend to mar the illusion and to remind the audience that this is a movie and that the parts are played by actors.

But these, after all, are minor matters compared to the large accomplishments of a film which deals with an ambitious theme and handles it with ability.

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The players have been well chosen for the subsidiary roles. Thomas Mitchell is one of the most prominent of them as the cheerful and faithful Tumulty. Charles Coburn does a long-time elder friend of the Wilson family. Sir Cedric Hardwicke portrays Senator Lodge in a carefully studied performance.

Ruth Nelson as the first Mrs. Wilson and Mary Anderson, Ruth Ford, and Madeline Forbes as the three Wilson daughters contribute a pleasant picture of the family circle. Geraldine Fitzgerald as the second Mrs. Wilson plays her part with restraint and delicacy.

A long list of actors fill in the historical persons who appear on the screen. Though many of them are seen only briefly, they have been careful to follow in appearance and manner the people they represent.

'Romeo' Designer

Eugene Berman, designer of the spectacular unit set and gorgeous costumes for Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet," which is to have its first performance in Boston, by Ballet Theater, at the Opera House, Oct. 2, is an artist very much in the limelight just now.

He has recently held a large one-man show of oils, water colors, drawings, etc. at the Decker and Flynn Gallery in Los Angeles, an exhibition which will probably be shown at the Julien Levy Gallery in New York later in the season.

According to some of the New York critics, his set and costumes for the new Balanchine ballet, "Valses Concertantes" (Stravinsky), which the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has been performing at the City Center, were the better part of the ballet.

He also designed the setting and costumes for Balanchine's revision for the Ballet Russe of his "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," based on the Turkish episode in Molière's comedy (Richard Strauss score) which received its première Saturday night.

In Berman's set for "Romeo and Juliet," the consecutive scenes are indicated with the aid of sliding curtains, arranged and rearranged by two Attendants who form part of the stage picture. Thus the same structure serves for the ball at the Capulets, the fight in the street, the balcony scene, Friar Lawrence's cell, the lovers' farewell, and the tomb.

And do not be surprised at the opening scene, before a front-drop, in which Romeo is parting with the fair and soon forgotten Rosaline.

M. L.

Detail From 'Wing and a Prayer'
Charles Bickford at microphone in film at Metropolitan

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The changes in Moss Hart's "Winged Victory" for the motion picture version will not be so great as for most stage plays. The original play was designed with revolving stages, and had some of the movement of a picture, anyway. Flying sequences, however, and training camp and jungle episodes have been added.

The play has paused for three months in Hollywood while the picture was being produced, but the company takes to the road again on Oct. 9, opening in Los Angeles and continuing eastward. The company already has 16,000 miles of travel behind it.

There are 300 men in the play company, and all have been used in the picture. Forty of the wives of the men have also found parts in the picture.

The players are drawn from professional entertainers in the services, and any man in uniform has been free to try out. Up to now, however, no men have been drawn from the combat units, all coming from the special services. They will return to these units after the tour is finished, and it is supposed that they will then either go overseas to entertain troops, or be used in entertainment units here.

Not all the six leading men in the production will be familiar to motion picture audiences, but some of them will, notably Sergeant Edmund O'Brien and Private Lon McAllister. The other four are Sergeant Mark Daniels, Corporal Don Taylor, Corporal Barry Nelson, and Sergeant Rune Hultman.

Some of the others who have important roles are Bobby and Billy Mauch, who will be remembered from their many pictures, Peter Lind Hayes, Clarence and Claude Stroud, Zeke Manners, Joe Bushkin and Mickey Bloom, formerly with Tommy Dorsey's Band, Eugene Conley, a young tenor who has sung with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Harry Horner, the scenic designer for "Lady In the Dark" and "Stage Door Canteen."

The picture is being directed by George Cukor, who recently finished a year in the Army as a private.

All the men in the company work at two jobs, even though they may be playing leading roles. The star, for example, is the company supply sergeant.

Aircraft Carrier Exploits Recounted in War Picture

"Wing and a Prayer," the new film at the Metropolitan, tells the story of a plane carrier used to mislead the Japanese in the Pacific.

Most of the picture has the air of a document, with its detailed exposition of the uses of a carrier, and its absence of romantic interest. No women appear in the story. The crew is under particular strain because of a mysterious order that requires planes to run for the ship when they are attacked during scouting expeditions. Of increasing irritation to the men is the erratic course, directed so that the ship will be seen at four widely separated points in the Pacific.

The story shows the success of the feint. The Japanese decide that the American fleet is widely scattered and count the single carrier as four vessels. The picture ends with the carrier participating in the Midway clash, and the enemy finding more than a match in the naval forces assembled just in time to defeat the Japanese aim to occupy Hawaii after establishing a strong point at Midway.

While there is a good deal of incidental humor, the general effect is intensely serious, and the last quarter of the film is filled with battle scenes that should give any spectator his fill of excitement.

Charles Bickford and Don Ameche, as captain and flight commander, respectively, give strong performances. Dana Andrews, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Richard Jaeckel, Henry Morgan, William Eythe, and numerous others offer clear-cut characterizations. The photography often heightens the dramatic effect, and many of the scenes are arranged to tell their part of the story without long stretches of talk. Henry Hathaway directed.

Laurel and Hardy are as amusing as ever in their customary fashion in "The Big Noise," the other film on the program.

As a pair of blundering detectives, they run into many sorts of their characteristic distresses, their characteristic distresses.

One of the best bits in the picture is Laurel's playing of a concertina, with involuntary melodic variations.

There are chase scenes in the best manner of the director, Malcolm St. Clair, and some comic incidents in a "room of the future." Beds slide out from the walls and a table appears through a trap door when the right button is pushed.

Armand Tokatyan
Scheduled to sing Cavaradossi in "Tosca" at the Boston Opera House tonight.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—4:00 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m. Program in English. RKE, 13.1 meg., 19.5 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music: VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala — 11:15 p. m. — Radio Theater: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The Royal Marines Band. GRH, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 3.88 meg., 104.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, October 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, October 1

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Colonial—"Our Fanny," by Harry Segall. Featuring Joy Hodges. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)
Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Murder in a Nunnery," by Emmet Lavery. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Tosca," presented by the Boston Grand Opera Company. Leonora Corona, Alexander Sved, Armand Tokatyan. 8:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Tommy Tucker and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Hour Before the Dawn." Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Greenwich Village." Don Ameche, 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi." Simone Simon. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:35, 8:45. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05.
Kenmore—"Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:15, 4:02, 6:49, 9:34. "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. 2:38, 5:25, 8:12.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Wing and a Prayer." Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, William Eythe. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.
Modern—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. 9:05, 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:37, 9:05.
Orpheum—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.
Paramount — "Greenwich Village. 'Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:55, 9:35. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 12:16, 2:55, 5:45, 8:26.
RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Stage show: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8.
Scollay—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
South Station — "Rockefeller Center." "Bronx Bisters." "Golden Gloves," "Travel," "Sports," "Comedy," "Nation and War News.' Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
Telopia—"Rockefeller Center," "Deep Sea Fishing," "Bugs Bunny," "PT Boats," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Double Indemnity." Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Man from Frisco," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Sweethearts of U. S. A.," Una Merkel. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson.
Regent: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson, "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria de Haven. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 1:30, 7:30.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
Coolidge Corner: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll.
Cleveland Circle: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 2, 8.
University: "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 2, 4:25, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 6:50, 8:10.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.
MALDEN—Granada: "Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 2:31, 5:31, 8:35.
Auditorium: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jeanne Crain. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.
Myrtle: "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, Davis Bruce. 2:01, 7, 9:54. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 3:27, 8:17.
Maplewood: "Underground Guerrillas," John Clement, Mary Morris. 2:12, 8:12. "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:39, 9:39.
Strand: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 3:04, 9:00. "She's a Soldier Too," Beulah Bondi. 1:32, 7:57.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Heavenly Body," James Craig, Hedy Lamarr. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett.
Pelham: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Attack."
MELROSE—Melrose: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.
NATICK — Colonial: "Marine Raiders," Ruth Hussey, Pat O'Brien. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "South of Dixie," David Bruce.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "She's a Soldier, Too," Beulah Bondi.
Strand: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers.
Alhambra: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi.
Coolidge: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehmann.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence.

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1360kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Irish Music
3:15 "Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	News service
3:30 News: Snapshots	"Easy Rhythm"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade: Songs	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	News service
4:00 8 Bells in Boston:	Popular music; Songs.	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports comments
4:15 Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30 P. Fortescue Ints.	Westbrook Van Voorhis.	"Lorenso Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Shep Field's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted: News	The Western Rambler	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Fred Foye; H. S. sports	News; Jan Garber's Or.
5:15 Evelyn Howe mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Sperman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comment	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance.
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	"Pleasure Parade"	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele! Novatones.	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; Maj. Eliot	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Crooks, songs
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Rhythm Ramblers
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	F. Black's Or.; Lucille	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15 with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Manners; R. Graham	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Adventures of the	Meet Your Navy; music	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	var. show; Interviews	Show; gst. Rise Stevens	ty": drama; guests	Victor Herbert's Music
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Smet-
9:15 norant"; comedy.	"Gang Busters"; sketch	MacGregor; chorus; or	"Screen Test"	ana's "The Moldau"
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Bob Strong's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: Smet-
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter mc	Show; J. R. King, mc	ana's "The Moldau"
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guest	Network sports	News service
10:15 riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	Sidney Greenstreet	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	"The Symphonette," with	Sports news; Bill Stern	Network sports	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Pisaire, conductor	Claude A. Watson	Network sports	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Count Basie's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:30 Mildred Bailey &	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Co.; music; guests	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1360kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	H. Lewis; Geo. & Dixie	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 Priscella Fortesue,	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Week End Medley.	"Breakfast Club"	Everything for the Girls	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Variety show; guests	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz: Farm-Home News
10:00 'Youth on Parade';	'Fannie Hurst Presents';	'Smiling Ed McConnell';	News 'Tune Factory'	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	"The Good Provider"	Children's program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	Babe Ruth: baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Lois Long, fashion talk	First Piano Quartet	News; 'Tune Factory'	Children's Bible Hour
11:15 "Let's Pretend"	Amory Brothers	First Piano Quartet	"Moment Musicale"	Children's Bible Hour
11:30 "Rations"; Billie	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45 Burke; guests	Air Express Music	riety; Andy Devine, mc	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00 Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15 Aline MacMahon	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm"	News service	"Potpourri"; News
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; J. Heather	Farm and Home Makers	Studio program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	"Hill Lawyer"	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick Congs"
1:30 Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00 Report to Nation:	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 drama; interviews	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 'Pan America Call-	Radio Pals	Army - North Carolina	football game	Sports program
2:45 ing"; music	Newscast	football game; Bill	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	The Pepper Shaker
3:00 News service	Victor Herbert's Orch.	Stern, commentator	football game	Pepper Shaker
3:15 Melody in the Sky	Victor Herbert's Orch.	Army - North Carolina	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	News service
3:30 Showtime Matinee	"ABC's of OPA"	football game; Bill	football game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Showtime Matinee	Musical program	Stern, commentator	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 "Follies"; Evelyn	Something for the Girls	Army - North Carolina	football game	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15 Howe, mc; News	Pamella King, songs	football game; Bill	Dartmouth - Holy Cross	Art Jarret's Orch.
4:30 CBS Symphony Or.	"Music in Review"	Stern, commentator	Great Lakes Naval	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:45 CBS Symphony Or.	"Music in Review"	Army-North Carolina	Training Station-Uni-	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:00 Philadelphia Orch.	Music; Concert Orches-	"Your America"; Leo	versity of Illinois foot-	Sports comments
5:15 Eugene Ormandy,	tra; Josef Stopak, cond	Kopp, cond.; guests	ball game	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:30 con.; Brahms' 4th	Jerome Kern's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Benny Goodman's Orch
5:45 Symphony; Over.	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Peace in Pacific	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	Fred Foye's H. S. Sports	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Red Cross program	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; Music.	"They Call Me Joe"; dr	American Eagles in	Deanna Durbin, songs.
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	Negro Contributions	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30 "America in Air";	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours";	Musical comedy songs.
7:45 "America in Air";	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Something for the Girls	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Spike Jones, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; Fritz Field	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-	Truth or Consequences;	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	tival; 'The Gondoliers'	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade';	soloists; chorus; orch.;	National Barn Dance;	'The Chimes of San Se-	Classical Album: Sibeli-
9:15 Frank Sinatra; J.	Josef Stopak, cond.	music; comedy; orch.	bastian'; music-drama;	us: Symphony No. 1
9:30 Edwards; chor; or	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	Robert Quick, violinist;	Classical Album: Sibeli-
9:45 Serenade; Jessica	Dance orchestra; Quiz.	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	soloists; chorus; orch.	us: Symphony No. 1
10:00 Dragonette Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	Adrian Rollini's Trio	News service
10:15 J C Flippen's 'Cor-	Musical Autographs	Franchot Tone, guest.	"Shady Valley Barn	'The Lonesome Drifter'
10:30 rection, Please'	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	Dance"; orch; soloists	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	George Wood, m. c.	Red Nichol's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Pats Waller's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 Woody Herman Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	George Barry's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Woody Herman Or.	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Band drama	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM — HELD OVER 2nd WEEK
REGULAR LOEW PRICES
Orpheum: 9:08 A. M. 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10. State: 11:45 A. M., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, JENNIFER JONES, JOSEPH COTTEN, SHIRLEY TEMPLE, MONTY WOOLLEY, LIONEL BARRYMORE, ROBERT WALKER

RKO BOSTON
Continuous Shows — NO RESERVED SEATS
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plus ON STAGE — STAN KENTON & His ORCHESTRA
DOORS OPEN DAILY 8:30 A. M.

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd SMASH WEEK!
GARY COOPER, TERESA WRIGHT
Casanova Brown
Co-hit "MADEMOISELLE FIFI"

NEW METROPOLITAN
Don Ameche • Dana Andrews • William Eythe
"WING AND A PRAYER"
Plus "THE BIG NOISE"
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Carmen Miranda • Don Ameche
"GREENWICH VILLAGE"
Plus "Roger Touhy, Gangster"

EXETER KEN 7067
Franchot Tone-Veronica Lake
"HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN"
Tom Conway • Mona Maris
"THE FALCON IN MEXICO"
Sun. "Mr. Skeffington"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)
KENMORE 777 BEACONS!
BING CROSBY • DOROTHY LAMOUR • BOB HOPE
ROAD to MOROCCO
women in bondage

UPTOWN — Boul. & Mass. Aves. — Very Popular Prices
Fred MacMurray • Barbara Stanwyck
"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
Benny Fields "MINSTREL MAN"

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS BEG. OCT. 2 SEATS NOW
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d present
MARY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by John van Druten
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Staged by MR. van DRUTEN
Evgs. $1.20 $1.80 $2.40 $3.00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.20 $1.80 $2.40 (Inc. Tax)

PLYMOUTH LAST 3 TIMES — EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
In a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
EVES., 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 1.20, 1.80, 2.40 (inc. tax)

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
'Robin Hood'
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FA

35-Mile R. I. Ocean Drive Gets Tentative Backing

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—A proposal for an ocean scenic highway stretching for 35 miles from Westerly to Wickford tentatively was indorsed this week by the Rhode Island State Planning Board.

The drive promises to be the most ambitious of several highway projects under consideration in this State, depending upon the extent of new construction which will be required.

Existing highways already run parallel to the shore between Westerly and Wickford. One section of the route, between Haversham and Perryville, in fact is called the Ocean Scenic Highway. But only at a few points does this existing roadway pass close enough to the shore to give motorists an unobstructed view of the Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay.

Presumably the proposed scenic highway would require changes in the existing route, not only to improve the view but also to eliminate the severe traffic congestion particularly on the section between Narragansett and Wickford.

Raymond A. McDonald, secretary of the Planning Board, announced that a board staff and a consultant would begin at once on a study of the project to determine its feasibility.

A good deal of uncertainty hangs over this project and other highway projects in Rhode Island because Congress has not yet clarified its position on Federal aid to the states for highway construction.

At the meeting of the Planning Board this week, the Board decided to send a petition to the Rhode Island members of Congress urging speedy enactment of the congressional bill now pending on Federal highway aid.

Hope was expressed that the amount of Federal assistance would be clarified soon so that the Rhode Island General Assembly, when it meets in January, will know definitely what proportion of the cost of highway projects it will have to bear.

About half the length of the proposed scenic highway follows the Rhode Island shore of Long Island Sound between Westerly and Point Judith, passing such resorts as Weekapaug, Quonochontaug, Charlestown Beach, and Matunuck. At Point Judith the route swings north, following the shore of Narragansett Bay through Narragansett and Saunderstown.

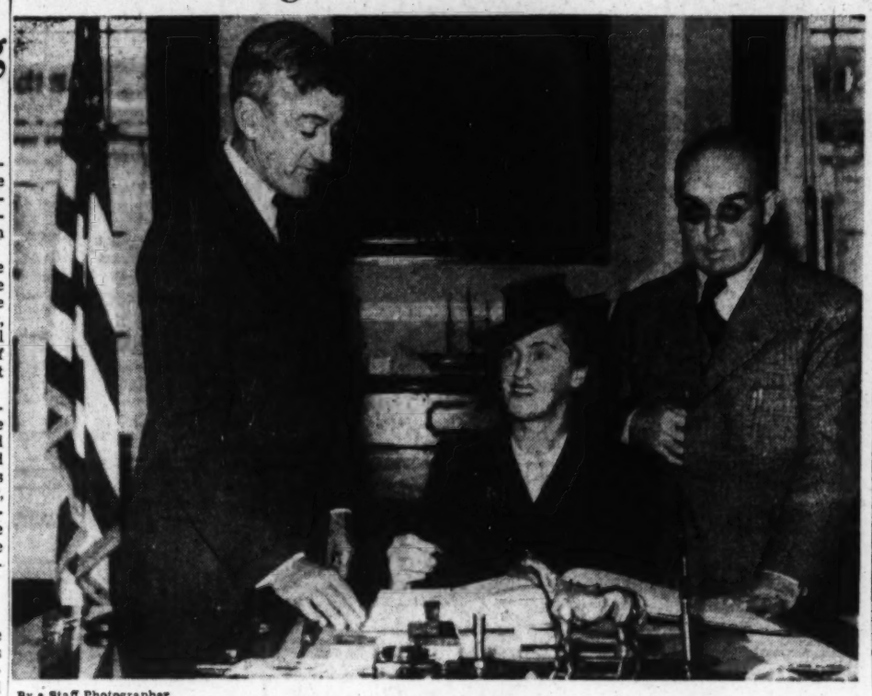
Children's Court

Reviewing the first three months' work of Rhode Island's new Children's Court, Chief Justice Francis McCabe explained this week that much of the court's preliminary work was in publicizing the functions of the court and obtaining the co-operation of police chiefs and other officials of Rhode Island cities and towns.

Both Judge McCabe and his associate, Judge James B. Littlefield, have appeared frequently before various civic groups to explain the workings of the new law and the purpose of the new court.

During the first three months, Judge McCabe said, the court handled 500 cases.

Chilean Judge Is Presented to Governor



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Carmen de Senoret, Woman Consul, Does the Honors

Making her first official visit to Governor Saltonstall this noon, Mrs. Carmen de Senoret, Chilean Consul for New England, presented Judge Pascual Venturino of Antifogasta, Chile, who is in Boston to study juvenile court and labor problems. Left to right: The Governor, Mrs. de Senoret, and Judge Venturino.

'Sell Yourself' Course For Newton Residents

How to "Sell Yourself" will be taught Newton residents in a course by that name given by Charles E. Barry, Personnel Assistant of Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

Registration in the course, free to residents of Newton, will be held Monday evening, Oct. 2, at the Newton Evening School, Elm Street, Newtonville. The course will continue Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

Woman Consul Of Chile Calls On Governor

Mrs. Carmen de Senoret, Chilean Consul for New England, paid her first official visit to Governor Saltonstall this noon to present Judge Pascual Venturino of Antifogasta, Chile, her countryman. Judge Venturino is interesting himself in the Boston Juvenile Court and in labor problems.

Mrs. de Senoret is the only woman to represent Chile in a major diplomatic post in this country at the present time. She is not, however, a newcomer to the United States. She served two years in the Chilean Embassy at Washington before her appointment as consul here. She speaks fluent English, as well as Spanish, French, and German.

She is the widow of Chile's one-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Octavio de Senoret, and lived in London from 1937 to 1941 while her husband was stationed there. Two of her four stepdaughters are married to Englishmen, two to Chileans. She also has a stepson. But with her at her home on Sparks Street, Cambridge, is her son, Luis Fernando, who attends Brookline High School and is on the football squad.

Mrs. de Senoret has been studying government and economics at Radcliffe College since she arrived in Boston a year ago.

"I called their attention to my gray hairs," says Mrs. de Senoret, smiling ruefully, "but to them I was just another undergraduate and could not have general access to the library."

Chile has two other women consuls at important posts, one at Rio de Janeiro, another at Buenos Aires.

New Timber Taxing Plan Reported in N. H. Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—A new plan for the taxation of growing woodlands and timber has been tentatively agreed upon by an interim commission after a year's study. From a survey it has been determined that the plan would involve assessment of $12,000,000 on New Hampshire growing woodland.

The commission is expected to recommend a flat 10 per cent severance levy on a graduated basis over an initial 10-year period. The plan has been worked out so that no community would suffer over a period of years from the plan, which will be officially reported to the 1945 session of the New Hampshire lawmakers.

The plan calls for an offset to cities and towns for losses they would suffer from the new woodland tax plan.

Fund of $100,000

The plan as it now stands calls for the establishment of a fund of about $100,000 by the State. Woodland owners would be given a year of "grace" in which their holdings would not be taxed. The next year they would pay a 2 per cent severance tax. In four years this would increase to 4 per cent, in six years to 6 per cent, and so on until the 10-year point when a flat 10 per cent cutting charge would go into force.

In the meantime the income to the towns and cities would be offset by added income from the school equalization fund and Class 5 road aid from the State.

Under the plan the State would collect the severance tax, as it does the State tax on interest and dividends, and turn it over to the communities from whose residents it is collected. The plan would call on each community to contribute up to 15 cents on $100 of remaining assessed valuation, if this is necessary, to offset any possible losses from the new plan.

Tax Detrimental

For many years it has been argued that the tax on growing timber has been detrimental to the ownership and development of timberland, upon which many New Hampshire industries depend for raw materials.

The 1943 session of the State lawmakers named the special interim commission to study the subject and make recommendations to the 1945 session of the Legislature. This year, for the first time, city and town assessors were required to assess woodlands separately from other property.

Funds provided for the interim commission were used to help finance the extra expense of assessing timberland individually.

The next session of the State lawmakers will be told that enactment of this new plan would not only tend to encourage the ownership of timberland but also the replanting of lands suitable for no other purpose.

War Reporter to Speak

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent and radiocaster, will be the principal speaker at the autumn season's first dinner meeting of the Brotherhood of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, on Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 6:30 p. m. The meeting, which marks the 25th anniversary of the Brotherhood's activities, will be dedicated to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies.

Jan Struther Declares Fear Main Cause of Racial Feeling

"Mrs. Miniver" in the form of tiny, entrgetic Jan Struther, English authoress, urged in Boston today that people stop using "labels" to condemn others as a group, and judge them instead for their worth as individuals.

Miss Struther, opening a six-weeks' lecture tour, arrived in Boston at 11:30 this morning and was on hand an hour later as the guest speaker of the Special Gifts Luncheon, sponsored by the Women's Division of the 1944 Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston, at the Hotel Statler.

The personal warmth and utter naturalness which characterized the title character of her well-known novel, was exemplified in the writer as she spoke to her audience.

She described what dangers a well-to-do, ordinary family, in any country, undergoes when a nation goes Fascist. To illustrate her remarks, she related how a Viennese family "which was just as average as a family in any city" was scattered and persecuted.

"Fear is a main cause of racial feeling," she said. "People don't bother to find out what other people are like. First, one person doesn't understand another, and then he takes the step of condemning the whole class."

Education of young people and children to think for themselves is one key to eliminating racial antagonisms, she said.

Recalling that she favored a world federation, although she "left its actual form to experts," she said. "However, none of these elaborate plans for world federation will work unless each person makes its work by learning to understand the people he lives with."

In England there is practically no such thing as anti-Semitism, according to Miss Struther. She added that finding it in America has been a real shock to her.

Miss Struther and two children, Janet and Robert, who are in their teens, have been in the United States for four years. Her oldest son is a British lieutenant in the Scots Guards and was in England when she last heard from him. He holds the same rank in the same regiment as his father, who has been a prisoner of war since 1941, when he was captured in the British retreat from Tobruk. Her husband is in charge of entertainment at his camp in Germany. An insurance broker, when she last saw him, she remarked with a smile, he now is enthusiastically writing plays and wants to collaborate with her after his release.

Two Yuletide Performances of 'Messiah' By Boston Handel and Haydn Society

As it opens its 130th year, the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston announces it will again give two performances of Handel's "The Messiah" at Christmas time. The dates will be Sunday evening, Dec. 17, and Monday evening, Dec. 18. Ruth Diehl will sing the soprano solos, Wesley Copplestone the tenor, Edwin Charles Steffe the bass. The alto soloist will be announced later.

The performances of the famous oratorio were reduced to one a season in 1938, but popular demand persuaded the Board of Government to plan on two performances this year.

The schedule for the Society will also include for the first time in its history the singing of Bach's "The Passion of Our Lord According to Saint Matthew" on Sunday evening, Feb. 11. The Brahms Requiem will be presented on Sunday evening, April 8, as the final concert of the season.

Rehearsals, held Sunday evenings at 5:30 in the New England Mutual Building, will begin Oct. 1. The voice committee report that more persons than ever are apparently interested in joining the Society this year. Application for an audition should be made either by writing Miss Elizabeth I. Burt, Manager, Room 312, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston 16, or by telephoning Commonwealth 1044.

Property Repairs On Joy Street Held Aid to War Effort

Denying intimations that $50,000 worth of repairs being made on the property at 6 Joy Street is hampering the war effort, the owners released a statement today to the effect that they are making a valuable contribution to the war effort in attempting to turn their property into apartments in an effort to help relieve the acute housing shortage.

Allan H. W. and Lou C. Higgins, owners of 6 Joy Street, were answering charges of the War Production Board which stated in an official order forbidding further work on the property that "critical materials" were being used to repair the Higgins building. The Higgins' statement pointed out that an appeal is being made which they believed would ascertain that "repairs on 6 Joy Street are contributing to the war effort."

The 100-year-old Beacon Hill residence has been under conversion to apartments for some time. The WPB order temporarily halts what the order terms "the unauthorized uhe of lumber, new plumbing fixtures, new heating equipment and new electrical wiring" for the project.

The owners stated that "in view of the fact that the decision of the WPB is not final and that further proceedings are pending, a discussion of the merits of the case in the newspapers at this time would be inappropriate."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Friday, Sept. 29

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7966.

Baseball, Braves Field, Braves vs. Cubs 3 p. m. (Tomorrow).

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 32 City Square, Charlestown.

Square dancing, 36 Batterymarch Street, 8 p. m.

Movies, 8 Ruggles Street, 8 p. m. Stage Show.

Officers' dances, 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 13 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, Informal Party, 8 p. m.

Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.

Free phone calls, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Dancing.

Stage door canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Merchant seamen, Bostonian, 1138 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Musical revue by Little Theater Group of Boston Edison Company Employees Club. Social, Dancing. Portrait Sketching. Hostesses.

British merchant marine, British Officers and Apprentices Club, 33 Commonwealth Avenue.

Governor Proclaims Fire Prevention Week

In a proclamation designating the week beginning Oct. 8 as Fire Prevention Week, Governor Saltonstall reported fire losses in Massachusetts last year totaled $12,420,236. Most of this loss, he said, could have been prevented.

Pointing out that losses on the home front frequently subtract from the total production which is essential to winning victory in the shortest possible time, the Governor called on Massachusetts citizens to do all they can to prevent waste and destruction by fire.

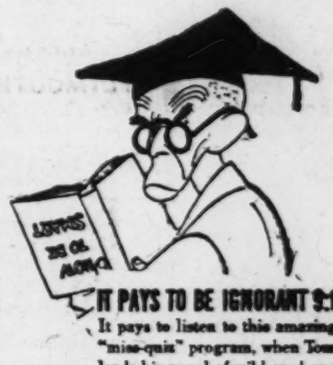
$1,000,000 Worth of Radio Stars!*

Tune them all in on . . .

WEEI CBS 590 on your dial

*This month alone, CBS Network programs bring you more than $1,000,000 worth of all-star radio talent. Tune in these headliners tonight on this station!

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN 10:30 p.m.
Bert Lytell, as Officer of the Day, ushers in thirty sparkling minutes of comedy, drama, and music, for your full enjoyment.



IT PAYS TO BE IGNORANT 9:00 p.m.
It pays to listen to this amazingly funny "miss-quiz" program, when Tom Howard leads his panel of wild-eyed experts.

ADVENTURES OF THE THIN MAN 8:30 p.m. A careful blend of thrills, chills, and comedy in this series of adventures with Nick and Nora Charles, who always get their man . . . or woman.

FRIDAY ON BROADWAY 7:30 p.m.
Here is the music of Broadway, gay, bright, brilliant, presented for your pleasure by a cast of stellar entertainers.

THAT BREWSTER BOY 9:30 p.m.
Joey Brewster is all the boys you ever knew, wrapped up in one mirth-provoking package of fun-for-you. An all-star supporting cast does the rest.

MOORE-DURANTE 10:00 p.m. The famous Jimmy himself, with Junior, his equally zany partner, will make you laugh and laugh and laugh . . . that's their pleasant business!

And . . . At 6:15 Lyn Murray's Orchestra and Chorus. At 6:45 The World Today. At 6:55 Joseph C. Harsch. At 7:00 I Love a Mystery. At 8:55 Bill Henry and the News.

Tonight! THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN

Stay tuned to WEEI for NEWS, including the all-star global news-reporting staff of CBS WORLD NEWS

Soviets Push Triple Drive on Hungary—85 Japanese Vessels Hit in Philippines

Continued from Page 1

the mounting power of new offensives.

On these southern sectors of the 500-mile front, they shredded half a dozen enemy counterattacks which cost the Germans heavily, captured eight to 10 villages and their bag of enemy tanks was one of the biggest since D-Day.

To the north, the German commander at Calais asked for surrender terms, while Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's combined British Second Army and parachute forces closed up to the Maas (Meuse) River on a 20-mile front from their Nijmegen corridor in Holland.

The United States First Army, on the middle reaches between this Allied left wing and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, pushed the line of assault up to the German frontier in yet another sector, capturing Remich in Luxemburg.

Remich is on the Moselle boundary between Luxemburg and Germany, 11 miles southeast of the city of Luxembourg and 20 miles southwest of the German city of Trier.

There was no word from the First Army's salient through the Hurtgen Forest, 14 miles southeast of beseiged Aachen, in the push toward the Rhine at Cologne. There the biggest Allied guns—10-inchers—have been dueling with German batteries and knocking at strategic targets.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st Army Group forces pushing out westward from their salient in Holland, where they threatened to cut off some 200,000 Germans, also moved to within five miles of Hertogenbosch and, closing in from the south, extended their bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

But the heaviest fighting was to the south.

General Patton's Third Army struck five miles due east of Pont-à-Mousson, between Metz and Nancy, and liberated Port-sur-Seile, just north of the historic hinge where French troops in 1914 stalemated the German drive through Lorraine and held a pivot on which the whole front swung from the northeast.

Air Over Europe:

7,300 Planes Used In 4-Day Allied Blitz

Allied air power has maintained a nonstop aerial invasion of Germany which has blasted Nazi war industry with bombs and bullets from some 7,300 planes and crews totaling 48,000 men in the past four days.

Blows by the United States 8th Air Force—carried out with losses of less than 4 per cent despite increasing Nazi air resistance—have been augmented by thousands of British and American 9th Air Force planes which have blasted other targets from Norway to Switzerland.

The round-the-clock air offensive was carried on by waves of planes which streamed across the Channel in daylight after RAF Mosquitoes came home from moonlight attacks on Brunswick and enemy airfields deep in central Germany.

Eastern Front:

Triple Soviet Drive Moves On Hungary

The Russian three-way offensive against Hungary from Romania and Yugoslavia developed swiftly while rumors of peace feelers by the Budapest Government indicated that Hitler's last important satellite may be on the verge of deserting him.

Hungary's defensive position was dark as strong Russian forces, pressing forward on a 100-mile arc on the Romanian-Hungarian frontier, increased their mountain salient and utilized the permission of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) to cross Yugoslav territory and strike the Hungarians and Germans from the south.

The Russian war bulletin disclosed that Soviet troops had fought their way into Lupkow Pass leading from Poland into Czechoslovakia, taking Vydran, a Czechoslovak rail station nearly three miles inside the frontier.

The advance down the southern slopes of the east Beskid range along the railway leading to the Hungarian plain has almost achieved a common front between the Fourth Ukrainian Army and the Slovak patriots.

A Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Frantisek Nemec, is waiting near the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier to enter Czechoslovak territory as soon as a substantial border area is cleared of the enemy.

German reports asserted Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commanding combined Russian and Romanian forces, was using 30 divisions, or upward of 300,000 men, in an offensive that reached to within 15 miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city, and within 102 miles of Budapest.

A Free Yugoslav radiocast heard by Reuter said Marshal Tito's Partisans had reached the outskirts of Belgrade, the Yugoslav Capital. Berlin reports said earlier that Russian troops had crossed from Romania into Yugoslavia at a point east of Belgrade.

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Advances Against Hungary

Arrows indicate the three points at which Russian forces have opened an advance against Hungary. Black line shows position of the battlefront.

Japanese sea power sinks: Map showing where Halsey Fleet blasted Nippon shipping: Page 8.

Pacific:

85 Japanese Ships Hit in Philippines

Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet planes sank or damaged at least 85 Japanese vessels, ranging from warships to small craft, in another tremendous blow in the Philippines, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The attack, directed against islands and near-by shipping in the Visayan Sea, central Philippines, on Sept. 23 followed Admiral Halsey's strikes Sept. 20-21 in the Manila area, in which 40 enemy ships and six small craft were sunk and 46 damaged.

Further destruction of enemy shipping was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose fliers on Sept. 27 sank a 10-000-ton transport and damaged a 6,000-ton archipelago, west of Mindanao in the Philippines.

Japanese aircraft destroyed by Admiral Halsey's fliers in the Visayan attack totaled 36, including seven shot out of the air. Twenty-nine planes were smashed on the ground in the attacks on Cebu, Leyte, Negros, Mactan, and southern Luzon.

The enemy's weak aerial resistance emphasized Admiral Nimitz' statement last week that the Third Fleet's activities have broken the Japanese Air Force in the Philippines.

Twenty-two enemy ships definitely sunk Sept. 23 included a destroyer and three destroyer-escort-type ships, while two more destroyer-escorts were reported sunk or damaged. A troop transport, oil tankers, and large and medium cargo ships were among 43 vessels destroyed or damaged. Between 20 and 30 small craft also were hit, some of them sunk.

Japan now has Prime Minister Winston Churchill's notice that a large portion of a "fine, modern" British Fleet already is gathered in the Indian Ocean and that there will in time be a high-powered British sea force in the Pacific.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that with the end of the war against Germany, "we hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese Navy," and these war vessels, in addition to United States sea power, should give the Allies a naval command "of the most complete and decisive character."

A British Admiralty announcement in London said British submarines have sunk 32 more Japanese vessels in penetrations as far as Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra. The Nippon victims included gunboats, supply ships, and small craft.

Italy:

Americans Take Mt. Battaglia

Battling northeastward through mud and rain, American troops of the Fifth Army have captured Mt. Battaglia, 11 miles from Imola, important Po Valley city on the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced Sept. 29.

The Doughboys also seized three key heights commanding the direct route north to Bologna.

In the Adriatic sector, British Eighth Army forces made gains in the southeastern edges of the Po Valley. The enemy has dug in along strong defense lines that parallel the Fiumcino River, the first major water barrier encountered since the break-through into level country.

The adverse weather which precluded air support slowed the American attacks toward Bologna, but the Doughboys knocked the Germans off additional heights on both sides of Highway 65, all roughly 20 miles south of the historic city.

The gains gave the Americans observation over the road for many miles to the north.

Allied Headquarters gave no specific information on gains on the west flank of the Fifth Army, where the Brazilians and some American units have been keeping a steady pace, but said "important advances have been made" and "the entire Gothic zone has now been penetrated with the exception of a small area of the west coast."

Finland:

Retreating Nazis 'Scorch Earth'

Retreating Germans blew up bridges and burned villages as Finnish troops seeking to drive them out of northern Finland crossed the River Iijoki and advanced toward Olhava, on the Bothnian Gulf, a communiqué reported.

In Berlin, a Foreign office spokesman said a Finnish national committee had been formed "to continue the fight against Bolshevism." Similar committees, the Nazi imitation of governments in exile, have been formed in Germany in the names of Romania and Bulgaria.

Finnish forces, fulfilling obligations of the armistice with Russia, advanced also in Lapland. The communiqué declared the movements were hampered by demolished bridges and roads and mines.

Evacuation of Finns from the northern and eastern territory which will be ceded to Russia has been completed, the newspaper Aftonbladet, reported in a dispatch from Helsinki. Refugees are being resettled behind the 1940 boundary.

Balkans:

Greek Guerrillas Put Under Wilson

The possibility of increased Allied pressure on the imperiled Germans in the Balkans, where air-borne and sea-borne troops already are striking at Nazi escape routes in Albania, was indicated in an announcement that the two main Greek guerrilla forces have come under orders of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Official silence screened the "vest-pocket invasion" of Albania, disclosed Sept. 27. So far, there have not been any major landings.

Gen. Stephanos Sarafis, Commander of the E. L. A. S. forces of the left wing E. A. M., and Gen. Napoleon Zervas, leader of the hitherto rival E. D. E. S. group, agreed to accept orders from the Greek exile Government, headed by Premier George Papandreou and the Supreme Allied Commander, General Wilson, a communiqué said. The two guerrilla groups at times had been on the verge of civil war.

Lieut. Gen. Ronald Mackenzie Scobie, former commander at Tobruk fortress in 1941 and a former operational commander at Britain's Mediterranean island of Malta, has been appointed commander of Allied operations in Greece, the bulletin disclosed.

A large-scale Allied invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia appeared unlikely, at least in the near future, but the conference in Italy some days ago, at which plans for the liberation of Greece were formulated, seemed to presage new blows at the Germans virtually bottled up there.

The disclosure that General Scobie had been placed in over-all command for the Greek operations appeared particularly significant as indicating the Allies were likely to furnish men as well as arms.

Burma:

Indian Troops Nearing Tiddim

The 5th Indian Division was reported approaching Tiddim, Japanese stronghold in the Chin Hills of Burma and one of the bases from which the enemy launched the ill-fated invasion of India.

Southeast Asia Headquarters announced that Japanese rear guards fell back upon the town after being threatened with encirclement.

The Indian troops were said to be nearing the so-called "chocolate staircase" entry to the city—a road that winds up 3,000 feet in 40 hairpin turns. They were being supplied by plane and being given close air support.

China:

Japanese Close In On U. S. Air Bases

Japanese forces have infiltrated into Paoching, 150 miles north of the Kwangsi Capital of Kweilin, and fierce street fighting now is under way there, a Chinese Army spokesman said Sept. 29.

Paoching has been a thorn in the right flank of the Japanese columns attempting to envelop Kweilin, site of important bases of the United States 14th Air Force.

The spokesman said the gap between the left flank of the Japanese drive on Kweilin and the right flank of the push into Kwangsi from Kwantung Province had been reduced to 60 miles. Closing this gap would give the invaders an overland route between Hong Kong and Manchuria.

At the same, it was disclosed that Japanese columns converging on Tanchuk from the west and south were only 20 miles apart. Tanchuk, also the site of an advanced American air base, is about 90 miles south of Kweilin.

Liberty Ship's Name To Honor Mrs. Daniels

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29 (AP)—Josephus Daniels, a Navy man whom President Roosevelt always has affectionately called "Chief," came here yesterday to be present and to speak briefly at the launching of a Liberty Ship, the Addie Daniels, named for his wife.

President Roosevelt, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War I, sent a message to his "chief."

Churchill Review of War Stirs Debate in Commons

Continued from Page 1

doubtedly will increase for more open debate of problems, notwithstanding Mr. Churchill's warning of perils surrounding such expressions of opinion.

Impatience Shown

Some Members of Parliament feel a little impatient with what they consider their overcautious Prime Minister. They wanted more of an open admission by Mr. Churchill that the war in Europe is already won and will be over very soon.

One of the best-known London political commentators, A. J. Cummings, complains today that Mr. Churchill made no reference to German morale. "The Prime Minister seemd to me," adds Mr. Cummings, "to be speaking the same language about 1945 that Allied politicians spoke about 1919 a month before victory occurred in 1918."

The Socialist Daily Herald indorses Mr. Churchill's warning against "energy-sapping guess work" about when the European war will end. But it adds, "It is not merely delays in designing a new peace structure which worry British people. We should be much less anxious if we were more clearly informed about principles which inspire our Government's contribution to those endeavors."

It is appropriate to record here that one of the chief sources of Nazi propaganda for some while past has been the passage in Mr. Churchill's speech to the Commons Aug. 2 in which he said, "As the war enters its final phase, it is becoming and will become increasingly less ideological."

German Propaganda

Many nights since then I have heard German radio speakers propounding that all ideology has gone from the British cause. Nazi propagandists then cite a long list of interests which Britain has allegedly surrendered to Bolshevism and American plutocracy, with the list headed by Poland. Copious crocodile tears are then shed for Britain, now helpless in the clutches of its twin devourers.

The foreign affairs section of Mr. Churchill's war review yesterday was the expansion of his thesis on ideology in war. As it is an increasingly big issue between major powers, it is useful to recall his earlier statement Aug. 2: "Confusion was caused in some minds by mixing ideology with idealism, whereas, in fact, there is quite a notable difference."

Mr. Churchill added that as Fascist ideology crashes he becomes increasingly confident, "There may be a new brotherhood among men which will not be based on crude antagonisms of ideology but upon broad, simple, homely ideals of peace, justice and freedom."

Few people in Britain quarrel with that broad concept, but many are looking anxiously for signs of its emergence in some recognizable pattern from the present European entanglement.

It is on diplomatic ground that Mr. Churchill's review comes in for some questioning today. Otherwise, Mr. Churchill's latest speech generally is hailed here as a very wise as well as skilful one.

Mum on Churchill

LONDON, Sept. 29 (Reuter)—The German people have not yet been told of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech, said a reporter at Reuter's radio station today.

As a rule the German home services comment very promptly on a speech by the Prime Minister.

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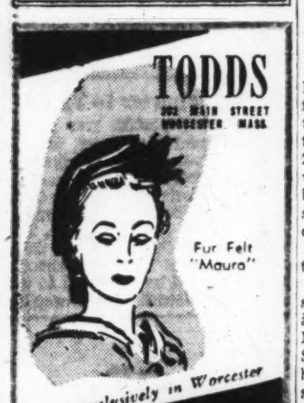

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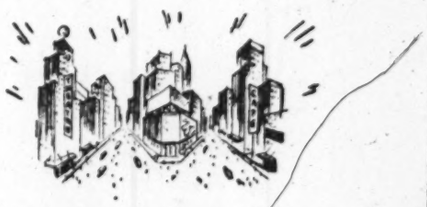

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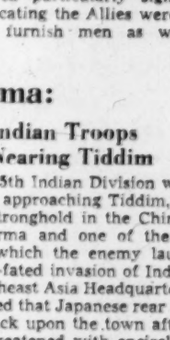

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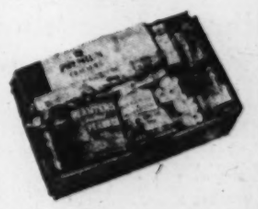

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efugees Ask French Regime To 'Regularize' Their Status

Continued from Page 1

only be solved by a bold and constructive policy on part of the French authorities.

Shortly before the war, the number of foreign citizens living on French soil reached 2,600,000 or 6 per cent of the total population, the most important national groups among them being 900,000 Italians, 500,000 Poles, 400,000 Spaniards, 200,000 Belgians, 100,000 Swiss, 60,000 Russians, mostly refugees, and 50,000 German and Austrian racial and political refugees. In some of France's frontier departments actually one fourth to one sixth of the population were foreign citizens: Alpes Maritimes, 28 per cent; Bouches du Rhône, 17 per cent; Var, 15 per cent; Meurthe et Moselle, 12 per cent. The Paris region had 10 per cent foreign inhabitants. Besides the foreign citizens, there were approximately 900,000 freshly naturalized French citizens in the country.

Foreign Manpower Needed

The French rightly pointed out that they have been most generous in accepting fugitives from foreign persecution. But the majority of the foreign population had come to France for economic reasons. Many of them were workers who had been hired abroad by French Government agencies.

The decrease of French population during the last decades make it necessary to introduce foreign manpower in order to keep French agriculture and industry working. Besides the United States, France was the most important immigration country in the world before the war.

However, French handling of many foreign groups is a black spot on the shield of the Third Republic. The harsh treatment of Anti-Hitlerian refugees during the war is still remembered. But many Polish, Yugoslav and other workers from central Europe, although they had come to France on special request of the French Government, were ruthlessly expelled—some sent home in sealed cars when unemployment began to spread in France. The number of foreigners in France actually decreased from 1931; 2,900,000 to 2,600,000 in 1937. Today, the foreign population of France has probably been reduced again by 750,000 to 1,000,000 through emigrations and deportations.

Population Reduced

As soon as the French economic system can be brought in working order again the problem of French manpower shortage will raise with doubled vigor.

Even if all or the great majority of the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 French war prisoners and labor deportees should safely return from Germany, the demographic crisis will be extremely acute.

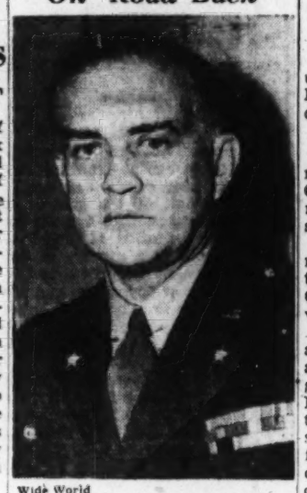
The inhabitants of France will hardly number more than 38,000,000 to 39,000,000. France with its reduced population will be unable to retain its place as a great power and to compete on the world markets with more favored nations.

The French patriots are not blind for the fateful consequences of the decrease in population. The new government will make serious efforts to stimulate the French birth rate but, even should this policy be successful, its results will only be felt in a generation. Many competent authorities believe that only a constructive immigration policy can help France to rebuild its realm and to defend its place among the nations of the world.

The question of immigration is a particularly ticklish one because national prejudices are involved. Before the war, despite occasional mistakes, France on the whole had been successful in assimilating a large part of its foreign population.

Today, however, after a long period of national humiliation nationalist feeling may rise in France and a patriotic wave be accompanied by a strong anti-foreign bias. The problem is to prevent this nationalist passion from interfering with France's moral recovery and economic reconstruction.

On 'Road Back'



Wide World

Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall

General Marshall is eager to get back to Manila, which he saw last glowing under fires along the waterfront the night of Dec. 31, 1941—the night before the Japanese got there. Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur then and now, General Marshall was one of the small group of officers ordered to leave the Philippines to escape capture. Given the job of moving supplies and equipment from Manila to Bataan, he stayed in the beleaguered city a week after General MacArthur moved to Corregidor.

French Move Cautiously Toward Control of Industries

Continued from Page 1

up to run coal mines in the two Departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais.

Conservative Strength

The point is that the Communist and Socialist members of the Government have been demanding much more drastic and widespread action for weeks.

That the Government should move so moderately is evidence that conservative elements in the Cabinet are much stronger than was hitherto apparent.

In both cases there is general agreement that the Government's action was necessary. Two of the greatest needs at the moment in France are coal and motor trucks to transport fuel and other essentials. There has been strong feeling among workers against continuing to work for private concerns which are making enormous profits during such national emergency. The Government's measures should aid resumption of work under favorable conditions.

Two other decisions taken by the Cabinet yesterday are also revolutionary in nature: That is, they form part of a pattern of renovation mixed with retribution which is going on inside France.

Rigid Control of Profits

The most important in its consequences is likely the decree providing for confiscation of illicit profits. The decree declares that profits made "either from dealing with the enemy, or from business deals in violation of controlled prices or exchange control regulations, or in food" will be confiscated by the State.

The problem will admittedly be a difficult one. But the Government has attacked it vigorously. Taxation commissions are to be set up in every Department in France. They will include not only officials of the Ministry of France, but representatives of the local liberation committees.

These commissions will summon all persons known to have profiteered in one way or another or even suspected to have done so.

Statement on Fortunes

These individuals must furnish a statement of their fortune in 1939 and their fortune in 1944. They must then justify the difference.

The burden of proof rests on the suspect, not on the commission, and all profits not considered justified will be confiscated.

In particularly flagrant cases, fines three times the value of the profits will also be imposed. The accused will, however, have the right of appeal against the Commission's ruling.

This measure was an unavoidable step in clearing up one of the worst features of French life during the past four years. Public opinion would not have tolerated any failure of the Government to try to wrest profits from the worst offenders. There is considerable skepticism as to how well the plan will work in practice, but at least the public will now have the feeling that the problem is being tackled.

"National Indignity"

Another measure institutes the penalty of confiscation of all possessions from persons convicted of "national indignity."

This is potentially the most dangerous measure yet adopted by the de Gaulle Government. It puts a powerful weapon in the hands of the State, or rather reinforces a weapon it already had.

The Government's decree is designed both to speed up prosecution and to stiffen the penalty for "indignite nationale." This national indignity is loosely defined as applying to those Frenchmen who can't be accused of treason or of giving information to the enemy, but who are nevertheless guilty of "having collaborated directly or indirectly with the enemy."

Public Opinion Heeded

Previously this collaborationist activity was punishable only by the loss of civil rights, but now all property and wealth are to be taken away from those convicted.

Here again the Government had no choice. Public opinion in France undoubtedly demanded firm action against collaborators, particularly against those who either profited financially from their collaboration with the Germans or who aided Germans in any way in their efforts to repress the Resistance movement.

There is no question but that severe justice is in store for such collaborators. A potentially dangerous clause in the measure is that covering "indirect" as well as direct collaboration.

It will require careful handling to prevent this being abused either for political motives or personal vengeance.

For instance, I know of two or three cases where factory owners who were arrested by the Germans because they refused to collaborate, have now been denounced by their own employees and arrested by the French on charges of collaboration. Cases like this are not easy to resolve rightly.

On the whole, however, considering the force of revolutionary pressure with which his Government has to reckon, General de Gaulle is displaying notable moderation and exercising restraint in dealing with difficult problems.

Tito Refuses UNRRA Aid for Yugoslavia

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 29

Marshal Tito's Government has refused to accept United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration aid for Yugoslavia, the Free Yugoslav radio said today, because "Yugoslavs wanted the relief distributed through their own organizations but UNRRA insisted it should be distributed by special UNRRA machinery set up in Yugoslavia."

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Japanese Defense Line Cut By U. S. Control of Peleliu

Continued from Page 1

either side. Some had steel doors. Wherever possible, they were cunningly arranged so concealed troops could rake our attacking forces with enfilading fire.

Compared With Gibraltar

This cave system which caused observers to compare Peleliu with Gibraltar was augmented by other defenses not heretofore encountered, including the heaviest caliber mortars and artillery the Japanese have used in the islands.

The island was heavily defended by artillery.

Even with daily support of naval gunfire, planes and land artillery, the Marines had to struggle through fierce enemy resistance to clear the Japanese from this less-than-20-square-mile island.

The enemy also made an abortive effort to reinforce with barges and sampans, which were quickly broken up by Pacific fleet warships.

11 Prisoners Taken

The Japanese counterattacked several times early in the campaign, but since the fighting has moved in the crevices and coral heads of the western peninsula, movement has been as difficult for the enemy as for the Allies.

About 8,000 of the enemy were killed. Only 11 prisoners were announced—perhaps a record low figure.

A clean path has now been cut through the series of mandated strongholds which Japan solemnly promised not to fortify. There are undoubtedly strongly fortified positions in large land areas of the Philippines, China, and Japan. But the Japanese cannot possibly repeat the kind of concentrated defense they have constructed in the central Pacific. With a powerfully mobile force of tanks, American forces will be able to advance miles where heretofore in island and atoll fighting they have advanced only yards.

Stubborn Resistance

However, one cannot expect any diminution in the Japanese fighting man's will to resist.

As the Peleliu campaign drew to a close with the Japanese running out of food and ammunition, there were occasional bizarre incidents. One such was a "human bomb," who at dawn rushed the command post with sticks of dynamite and grenades fastened around his body. He was killed, however, before he could set himself off.

Peleliu, which has been called worse than Tarawa, Saipan, and Guadalcanal, now is under American control. The curtain is falling on this terrible prologue to the Philippines drama.

English Officer Tells of Refusal To Fight at Le Havre

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Maidenhead Advertiser published a letter Sept. 27 over the name of Capt. William Douglas-Home of the Royal Armored Corps saying he had refused to fight at Le Havre, and had sought to resign his commission.

"When ordered to attack Le Havre, I refused to do so because rightly or wrongly I could not bring myself to take part in an operation against troops who admittedly did not want to fight, but whose commander refused to accept unconditional surrender," said the letter.

The newspaper said the letter was written from Pas-de-Calais Sept. 17.

The younger son of the 13th Earl of Home, Captain Douglas-Home was defeated in a by-election last April when he ran as an "Atlantic Charter candidate" in a Derbyshire district. He then said he would return to the Army "to fight a war which I no longer consider just."

Bürckel Governed In High Nazi Posts

By the Associated Press

Joseph Bürckel, minister in Hitler's Government and one of the highest ranking Nazis, passed on today as a result of natural causes, the German Radio announced.

Among posts he held at various times were those of civil administrator of Lorraine; head of the civil administration in Moravia, a province of dismembered Czechoslovakia; and Governor of the Saar, one of Germany's richest sections on its western boundaries.

The radiocast identified him as "first gauleiter of Austria" and "a veteran and most loyal of Hitler's supporters." In his various administrations, he particularly oppressed the Jews.

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HAWAII, for example, is 2,400 miles from San Francisco—but only an overnight flight by Clipper.

FOYNES, Eire (Ireland) is 3,025 miles from New York—but less than a day's flight by Clipper.

MONROVIA (Africa) is 12 days by fast steamer from New York—but only 4 days by air from Miami, via Natal, Brazil.

Pioneered by Pan American in peacetime, to carry civilian passengers and U.S. Mail to five continents, most of the trans-ocean routes shown above have been in continuous operation ever since. War only *emphasized* the strategic importance to this country of overseas airports, radio stations and flying equipment put into operation by Pan American before the war started.

Back in "Civilian Clothes"

Recently the Navy released for civilian air transport, Pan American's Alaska routes ::: Civilians can now fly aboard Trans-Atlantic Clippers as far as Bermuda and Newfoundland ::: Some seats are also available to civilians on Pan American routes throughout Latin America:

Please study the solid lines in the map (dotted-line routes temporarily unavailable). If you have need *today* to fly to any of the cities on the solid-line routes, consult your own travel agent, or the nearest Pan American office, for rates, reservations, and other up-to-date information: For international Air Express shipments, telephone Railway Express Agency, Inc.

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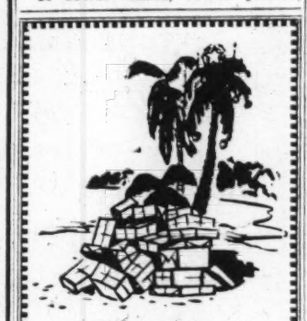

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Auto Industry Outlines Reconversion Demands

Continued from Page 1

whenever they do not interfere with the war effort. It wants, when V-day comes, to be ready to move such machines into its plants, not just wait for the orders to be acted on. That would hold up production months—and held-up production means held-up jobs.

5. It wants the Government to streamline itself to aid reconversion, not halt it. As Mr. Wilson put it succinctly: "The Government is not organized to get quick results. No one seems to have the authority to clear anything." The Government will tell you what you can't do, but it is impossible to find out what you can do, was another claim.

Much has been made of the fact that when Germany is defeated, the automobile leaders said, war production will be cut 40 per cent. But war production in the auto plants is organized on an assembly-line basis.

Cutbacks No Help

If fewer tanks, fewer planes, fewer guns are to be made, the manufacturer actually has not gained any space to make them in. All that a reduction or cutback means is that the shop works one shift instead of two. There may be manpower available, materials available, but unless there is space available, peacetime production won't be able to get under way.

Chrysler's Mr. Keller suggested the possibility after V-Day of having the plants produce at full blast for three or six months, and thus pile up huge war supplies, and then be allowed to convert.

While most of the auto leaders estimated that it would take more than the three or four months estimated by Government officials to reconvert should V-Day occur tomorrow, they hesitated to commit themselves because of the imponderables. Most, however, agreed with Mr. Keller that six months was optimistic. Should victory come by the first of the year, they emphasized, they would not be ready. But if Germany does not fall till next summer, then no time will have been lost.

Price Rise Expected

None of the major auto producers would state any price at which they thought a postwar car would be sold. Young Mr. Ford disclaimed authority for the reported $500 price of a new Ford. They all seemed quite certain that postwar prices would be higher than prewar prices—with labor and material costs having increased. Mr. Wilson refused to believe that Price Administrator Chester A. Bowles seriously expected that 1942 prices could be maintained.

The one question the auto manufacturers wanted to know most of all and which they agreed the Government could not answer was when will the war end. But they did argue that the Government could do much to shorten the reconversion period. One official even suggested that if the Government could not make up its mind about quick clearance of plants and decisions to sell machines, it would be better to dump them all in the river, if only to assure quick conversion. The effect on employment, on the country's prosperity, he believed, would in the long run be more advantageous.

Today's exchange of views emphasized that while the auto industry has no intention, desire, or hope of stepping down war production until all war requirements are met, it has every intention, desire, and hope of stepping up the elimination of every obstacle to speedy and effective reconversion.

Allies' Co-operation Praised in Commons

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Sir Edward Grigg, a Conservative, resuming the House of Commons war and peace debate opened yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill, declared today that there never had been a war in which Allied armies in the field had "worked so closely together with so little friction considering the immense difficulties involved."

Sir Edward suggested that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden go to Moscow in the near future to discuss the Polish question—"the paramount immediate problem of Europe."

Britain stood firmly for a strong and independent Poland but should not forget the fighting capacity of the Russians and that "Poland would be German territory forever if it were not for them," he said.

Japanese Sea Power Sinks

By a Staff Artist

Where Halsey Fleet Hit Nipponese Shipping

Arrows indicate approximately points at which Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet made its crushing attack on Japanese shipping and land installations Sept. 23.

World Security Draft Ready For Scrutiny by Governments

Continued from Page 1

tion, each head of a delegation issued a separate statement. Mr. Stettinius, speaking for America, started out by saying that "we have accomplished a great deal more than many thought possible" and that a "splendid spirit of harmony and good will . . . prevailed throughout the conversations."

The Undersecretary then went on to point out that "we have developed in the brief period of six weeks a wide area of agreement on the fundamental and necessary principles for an international organization to maintain peace and security. These principles will be of vital importance in guiding our governments at every step that must yet be taken to bring into existence the organization which we have here envisaged.

"The peace-loving peoples of the world will be heartened and encouraged by what we have accomplished at Dumbarton Oaks. They will await with eager hope the early completion of the task. We must not fail them, and I confidently anticipate that the spirit of co-operation which has united our nations in war and which has prevailed throughout our deliberations here will lead to early agreement among the governments of all peace-loving nations."

'Much Useful Work'

It is noted with some interest here that the Russian statement, issued by Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, was noticeably less optimistic than that of Mr. Stettinius, although it might be wrong to read too much significance into this fact.

All that Mr. Gromyko felt able to say was that "today we have ground to state that the conversations have undoubtedly been useful."

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Chairman of the British delegation, was likewise a bit more restrained in his predictions than was Mr. Stettinius.

"I agree that much useful work has been done here which will contribute to ultimate success in the later stages of the conversations," Sir Alexander declared. He also made the interesting statement that "it was the experience of each of us at some time to be in opposition to the other two delegations, but even if we considered the view of the other two peculiar, we recognized that they were sincerely held, and therefore worthy or respect. I believe this is a good augury for the future."

Russian Reservations

The wording of the joint statement confirms earlier, unofficial reports that the three countries still do not see eye-to-eye on all points of postwar international security. It is understood that the Russians, remembering the disillusioning days of the 1920s and 1930s in the field of international co-operation, are somewhat dubious about trusting any sort of league too far.

The Americans and British apparently hold that any nation which is party to a dispute involving international aggression should not be permitted to vote on the question of whether sanctions should be applied to the guilty party.

The Russians, however, seem to feel that such a condition might some day be used against the Soviet Union if Western Europe and America were to become anti-Communist. They believe that none of the "big four," composed of America, Britain, China, and Russia, should ever be excluded from any postwar decision, regardless of whether or not one of these countries is a party to the dispute.

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Roosevelt Assails Argentina, Denies Split on German Plan

Continued from Page 1

that Nazi influence in the Argentine is becoming stronger when Germany is moving near to actual defeat in Europe.

Eight-Point Program

The eight points covered in the letter to Mr. Crowley follow:

1. FEA should relax export controls with defeat of Germany but not such as would handicap the war against Japan.

2. The foreign procurement program for strategic and critical raw materials should likewise be curtailed.

3. Preclusive buying, designed to prevent enemy purchase of essential goods, should be focused against Japan.

4. Economic warfare should be readjusted to the new conditions.

5. Lend-Lease supplies "should continue to be furnished in whatever amounts are necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war." The flow should continue "until the complete defeat of both Japan and Germany."

6. Surplus property — Brakes should be imposed on acquisition of unnecessary goods.

7. Studies on the "control of the war-making power of Germany" already underway, must be accelerated "under the guidance of the Department of State" to the end that "Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations."

8. Reconstruction and future foreign trade.—Repair of devastation of war and revival of trade is a primary business interest of the United States.

Clemenceau's Son Held in Prison Camp

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Michel Clemenceau, son of France's "Fighting Tiger," Georges Clemenceau, was taken to a German prison camp in May, 1943, for protesting the misuse by Nazis of extracts from his father's speeches, it was reported here today.

The information became known as Paris observed the centenary of the late Premier Clemenceau. The son protested to the Nazis and to Marshal Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval against use of isolated portions of his father's speeches for propaganda purposes. The French Underground gave wide circulation to his protests, and his arrest followed.

It also was made known here that the French film actor, Robert Lynen, was shot by the Gestapo for Resistance activities and for attempting to escape.

Furloughs Go to Airmen Released From Romania

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The War Department announced Sept. 27 that 1,013 United States Army Air Force officers and enlisted men who until recently were war prisoners of the Romanian Government have arrived by ship at New York and are being sent home for 30-day furloughs.

They were met at sea off New York by a harbor boat and their mail delivered—the first mail which many of them had received in more than a year, wounded personnel from Romania have been arriving by air and by boat for several weeks and have been sent to the Halloran General Hospital in New York.

Danes Sold Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands were acquired by the United States by purchase from Denmark.

Roosevelt's Statement on Argentina

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's statement today on United States policy toward Argentina:

I have been following closely and with increasing concern the development of the Argentine situation in recent months. This situation presents the extraordinary paradox of the growth of Nazi-Fascist influence and the increasing application of Nazi-Fascist methods in a country of this Hemisphere, at the very time that those forces of oppression and aggression are drawing ever closer to the hour of final defeat and judgment in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The paradox is accentuated by the fact, of which we are all quite aware, that the vast majority of the people of Argentina have remained steadfast in their faith in their own, free, democratic traditions and in their support of the nations and peoples who have been making such great sacrifices in the fight against the Nazis and Fascists. This was made clear beyound all doubt by the great spontaneous demonstration of public feeling in Argentina after word was received of the liberation of Paris.

The policy of the Government of the United States toward Argentina as that policy has been developed in consultation with the other American republics, has been clearly set forth by Secretary Hull. There is no need for me to restate it now.

The Argentine Government has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations on the basis of which the nations of this Hemisphere developed a system of defense to meet the challenge of Axis aggression.

Unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civlized nations, there can be little hope for a system of international security, theoretically created to maintain principles for which peoples are today sacrificing to the limit of their resources, both human and materiak

In this connection I subscribe wholeheartedly to the words of Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on August 2nd when he declared that:

"This is not like some small wars in the past where all could be forgotten and forgiven. Nations must be judged by the part they play. Not only belligerents but neutrals will find that their position in the world cannot remain entirely unaffected by the part they have chosen to play in the crisis of the war."

I have considered it important to make this statement of the position of the Government of the United States at this time because it has come to my attention that the Nazi radio beamed to Latin America, the pro-Nazi press in Argentina, as well as a few irresponsible individuals and groups in this and certain other republics, seek to undermine the position of the American republics and our associates among the United Nations by fabricating and circulating the vicious rumor that our counsels are divided on the course of our policy toward Argentina.

Renegotiation Act's Legality Is Attacked

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29 (AP)—Constitutionality of the War Contracts Renegotiation Act was attacked in Federal District Court here yesterday by Magnesium Products, Inc., of Los Angeles, which sued the Boeing Aircraft Company for $16,817.26 withheld under the Act.

Under an order of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson last June 6, excess profits of Magnesium Products for the fiscal year 1942 were set at $250,000 and the Boeing Company directed under the War Contracts Act to hold up for the United States money due Magnesium Products, the suit relates.

Press Wireless, Inc., Fills Board Posts

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—E. J. Kerrigan, former Assistant Managing Engineer and Rate Specialist of Press Wireless, Inc., has been elected Vice-President of the Company, A. Warren Norton, President, announced today.

Others elected by the Board of Directors were James Humphry, Jr., former Assistant Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Treasurer, and J. E. Denning, General Attorney and Secretary. John H. Hoagland, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, was elected a Director.

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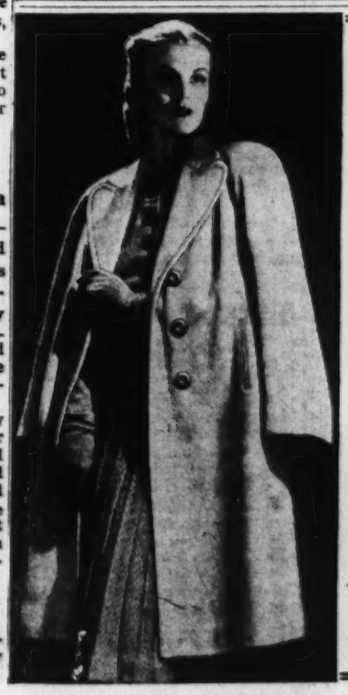

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Clear and Cool Autumn Days At Their Best in Maryland

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"A delightful geographic miniature of recreational America" is the way someone has described the State of Maryland. It is at this time of year in particular that Maryland comes into its own as a vacation and recreational center. Because of its proximity to the heavily populated areas of the East, Maryland is a natural retreat for hundreds of Americans seeking rest and relaxation near home.

Autumn's clear, cool days lend themselves for out-of-door activities. Maryland's innumerable estuaries and tide waters offer excellent facilities for yachting and other water sports. There are many miles of bridle trails for the horseback devotee in addition to winding, wooded paths for the hiker.

Visitors to Maryland come face to face with a rich historical background which is a counterpart of the Old South. Southern Maryland is still romantic with manorial mansions and the Maryland Central Mountain country was the historic scenic "Gateway to the West." In the western part of the State the ambitious hiker will find a network of trails climbing over tree-clad mountains.

It was more than three centuries ago that the Ark and the Dove sailed up the Potomac River carrying the first settlers to Maryland. From little St. Mary's, where the colonists established the first community, a continuous recreational panorama unfolds with historical sites. In Washington County, is the Antietam National Battlefield Site. At Frederick is the Barbara Fritchie House, scene of Whittier's Civil War poem.

Big Season Anticipated

Indications that Florida resorts will experience a winter season equal to that enjoyed by New England this past summer is evidenced by the huge number of requests pouring into all the leading vacation centers. In Howey-in-the-Hill, Fla., for example, the autumn season has started off with a tremendous rush, with scores of persons arriving every day for the winter months. Other Florida resorts, both inland and on the coast, are being swamped with requests and it is apparent that before snow flies in the North many hotels and apartment houses will be putting out "no room" notices.

Use of Wolfe's Cove

Prior to the recent Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Quebec Wolfe's Cove was hardly more than a name on a map. But when the special trains carrying the two leaders met, the name of Wolfe's Cove was flashed around the world. It was the first time on record that any trains other than Canadian Pacific had ever used the facilities built for one simple reason—to accommodate a ship, the Empress of Britain. In 1931, the Empress, now lost through enemy action, was due to make her maiden voyage to Canada. New docks were built at Wolfe's Cove, and a tunnel over a mile long had to be burrowed through the rock ridge which lines the north shore of the river. The tunnel runs directly under the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm fought on Sept. 13, 1759. Prime Minister Churchill's party came from an East Coast port in two special trains. When the two met in Quebec the first time only President Roosevelt's train was brought through the tunnel to the historic cove.

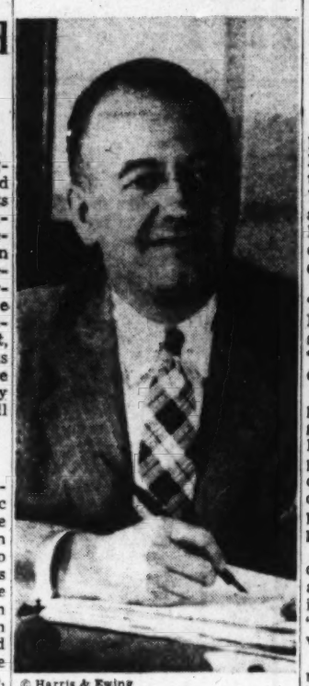
Autumn at the "Beach"

Virginia Beach, after a record summer, is now gearing itself to accommodate throngs of visitors who have chosen the autumn season for their holidays. While the amusement parks at the Beach have closed other recreational activities will continue through October with golf and riding moving to the top of the list.

Symphonic Drama

Hopes that Roanoke Island's outdoor symphonic drama, "The Lost Colony," will resume summertime presentations at North Carolina's restored Fort Raleigh has been expressed by the Roanoke Island Historical Association. Because of the favorable trend in the war it is expected that resumption of the play will be possible next summer. Governor Broughton, Chairman of the Association, has announced that $100,000 in private donations would be sought to rebuild Waterside Theater, and that the next General Assembly would be asked to make Lost Colony a State agency thus assuring its perpetuity. The Association, owner of the play, has refused to permit presentation of the drama on the screen or at any place other than on the island, site of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony. Fort Raleigh is now incorporated in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore area, eventually to become America's first large national beach park.

'Trust Buster'



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Wendell Berge

Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of the work of the antitrust division of the office.

Willkie Says Both Parties Fail Negroes

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties fail to meet the Negro problem realistically, Wendell L. Willkie says in an article in the current issue of Collier's Magazine, in advocating equal rights for 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

While terming both platforms as "Tragically inadequate," the 1940 Republican presidential nominee said the Republican plank was "distinctly better than the Democratic."

Mr. Willkie declared neither party offered any workable program to outlaw poll taxes and lynching, but added that the Republicans met a "fourth evil," the discrimination against Negroes in civil life, by offering a "forthright pledge of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission."

However, he said the Republican proposal for a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes ignored "the fact the South's 'white supremacy' congressmen would filibuster it.

"The equitable treatment of racial minorities in America is basic to our chance for a just and lasting peace. For it cannot be too much emphasized that in the world today whatever we do at home affects our foreign policy, and whatever we do abroad affects our domestic policy."

Electrical Living of 194X Paradise Era for Housewife

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company looked through the leaves of a 20-page, company - produced, loose - leaf booklet today into the "electrical living of 194X" to envisage houses with portable, plug-in room coolers and all-electric kitchens designed for heating, cooking, radio-television, dish-washing, ironing, refrigeration, towel-drying and shadowless lightning.

In one of the most elaborate and detailed analyses of any single branch of postwar living, the booklet tells all the consumer needs to know about electric power as a household utility in the home of tomorrow. Within the booklet's pages is found the basis for engineering predictions that postwar homes may be heated for as low as $35 a year.

When mankind can again look forward to years of peace, the Westinghouse publication foresees the dawn of an era of automatically operated homes in which the housewife will sit comfortably by while the mechanized units purr away at the chores, electric heating pads will warm the beds, and uniform lighting will eliminate the shadows and make it difficult to tell where natural light leaves off and the artificial lighting begins.

Things to Come

Ranges will cook the meals with a minimum of attention at controlled, automatic temperatures. A new type of refrigeration will keep foods frozen and fresh for weeks or months in storage. Dishes will be automatically washed as clean as this chore is now done by hand. Clothes will be washed, rinsed and dried automatically in the laundry, then ironed with maximum convenience.

Bathrooms will glow with diffused, colored lighting. A built-in electric heater will provide warmth for the bathroom whenever it is needed, and without recourse to the regulation heating system. An infra-red heating lamp will bring added comfort to the bathroom. Dirt and dust will be electrostatically removed. And multiple, control switches will allow for a minimum of light within a room, or the maximum as desired.

Those are the booklet's promises for 194X. Door switches will turn lights on and off automatically so you'll never forget to turn out the lights behind a closed door. Special radio outlets will concentrate aerial, ground and power connections in a single wall plate. Electric outlets or plugins will be spaced not more than 12 feet apart in any section of the house.

Intelligent Planning

All this is a matter of intelligent, engineering planning, designed during the wartime recess to correct many of the weaknesses in prewar living standards. Lighting has never been more than partially developed in the home to eliminate glare and shadows and to group outlets according to present and future needs. Wiring has never been adequate for the expanding uses of electric appliances. Tomorrow's home will be equipped not just to get by with the electrical load, but to provide for probable additions in the years to come, the booklet explained.

Where electric power is already cheap in such places as the Tennessee Valley, engineers are predicting the costs of heating an average, two-bedroom house with proper insulation will be as low as $35 a year, compared with a coal heating cost of about $75.

Business Week finds that about 95 per cent of the electric home heating installations to date are of the individual, room-unit type which has low installation costs of about $300 for the house, and low maintenance costs, and eliminates heat losses involved in the use of air ducts or pipes.

Ball Declares Politics Vital In Shaping Foreign Policy

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota declared today America's foreign policy "is definitely a political issue" and "the character and the convictions of the congressmen that the people elect on Nov. 7 will, in my opinion, determine the way we go."

Addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the Minnesotan asserted "no effective organization to maintain peace can operate unless we in the United States implement it by legislation and appropriation." He continued:

"The sentiment of the people of the United States in 1918 and 1919 was overwhelmingly in favor of our joining the League of Nations. But the people were kidded into the belief that that issue was above, or out of, politics and they permitted the elections to turn on local issues or personalities.

"As a result they got a Congress that defeated the League of Nations."

Senator Ball said the America First Party "by its tactics" recognizes that the future foreign relations of America are a political issue, and added:

"The isolationists are beginning to talk out loud again. They were pretty quiet after Pearl Harbor, wanting the people to forget how that attack had blown up the arguments they had been using for a year and a half. . . .

"The argument that we should wait to join an international organization until we see what the peace terms are is the same argument as was used in 1918 to wreck the League of Nations. The people who use this argument know that the chances of obtaining the kind of peace the people of the United States would be enthusiastic about is very remote.

"The Treaty of Versailles was not a totally satisfactory peace, but it was the most just peace ever imposed upon vanquished by victors.

"But there were injustices in that peace because of the hates and fears that sat at the peace table. Think of the hates and fears and prejudices that will sit at this peace table. . . .

"If we wait for the settlement to join a world security organization we'll never join. If we'd insisted on a perfect set of laws before we established municipal or state government, we'd never have had it."

Hillman Charges Republicans Wage Class War on P.A.C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 —Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, said today that "the war being waged against the P. A. C. is not so much a political war as a class war."

"That is where the Republican leaders, under the influence of the reactionary old guard, are making their big mistake," Mr. Hillman declared in a prepared address before a convention of the C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

"There is no room for class war in America," he said. "Our country is so rich that there is enough for all if we learn to use its great resources. The American people know this. They are not interested in a campaign which seeks to divide us one from the other."

Attacks Dewey

Charging that Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey had distorted President Roosevelt's words in regard to preparing the nation for war by not quoting him in full and that Republicans had restored to the 'Bolshevik bogey," Mr. Hillman continued.

"The truth is that the reactionary leadership is badly frightened."

Mr. Hillman asserted that P. A. C.'s total expenditures from the time it was organized in July, 1943, to Aug. 15, 1944, were $371,086.56, of which more than three fourths was for salaries, travel, rent, equipment and publicity, with $67,320.48 contributed in primary campaigns and state elections.

Hopes to Raise $1,500,000

Declaring the P. A. C. hoped to raise $1,500,000, he said:

"To keep these figures in perspective, one should bear in mind that in 1940 the Republican Party spent some $16,000,000 in the national election and that five families—the du Ponts, the Pews, the Rockefellers, the Queeneys, and the Sloans contributed $432,680. In that same year the Democratic Party spent $6,000,000."

Mr. Hillman said Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R), seeking re-election in Connecticut, had asserted that the P. A. C. expected to spend $250,000 in Bridgeport alone to support her opponent.

"Mrs. Luce overestimates both our resources and her own importance; she ignores the law, under which P. A. C. may only contribute a maximum of $5,000 to the campaign of any one individual candidate," Mr. Hillman declared.

'Beyond Victory' Radio Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The Beyond Victory radio program, a series of constructive discussions on postwar problems by experts in their respective fields, will be heard in New York at 9:15 p. m. on Sundays beginning Oct. 1 over Station WEVD, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation announced here today.

This week's program, which is sponsored in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will be a forum on peace plans calling for round-table debate by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Clark M. Eichelberger, Frederick C. McKee and Dr. D. F. Fleming.

The times and stations will remain the same in Boston, the Beyond Victory program originating there over WMEX at 10:15 p. m. Fridays and being rebroadcast over WCOP at 8:45 p. m. on Sundays.

Court Sentences Klein for Contempt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Presiding Justice Edward C. Eicher today sentenced Henry H. Klein, a New York attorney, to 90 days in jail for contempt of court in withdrawing from the mass sedition trial.

Mr. Klein, who quit the courtroom last July after leaving a memorandum saying his client was being deprived of his constitutional rights and that he no longer could adequately defend him, was given the alternative of serving 10 days and having the remainder of the sentence suspended if he would resume the defense of his client, Eugene N. Sanctuary.

SFA Outlines Schedule For Coal Consumers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Domestic consumers of anthracite and "eastern" coke, beginning Sunday, Oct. 1, and through the remainder of this year, may purchase up to 75 per cent of a "normal" year's supply of those fuels, the Solid Fuels Administration has announced.

Thereafter, consumers may buy the remaining one eighth of a normal winter's supply to complete their allotment for the current fuel season. This allotment—seven eighths of normal—is the same amount permitted last winter.

Pinchot Explains Why He's for Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP)—Gifford Pinchot, twice Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, said Sept. 27 at a political rally that "I'm for Franklin D. Roosevelt because I believe the whole United States and the world needs him in the next four years."

"I'm against Mr. Dewey because he isn't big enough to stand up against Churchill and Stalin and do business as it needs to be done."

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The Home Forum

Forgiven and Healed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INTO THE expectant thought of the palsied man rang the Christ-words, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee" (Matthew 9:2). What an amazing pronouncement this must have seemed to the man lying helpless upon a pallet! What could the forgiveness of sin have to do with the healing of his body, he might well have thought. Yet, in this unexpected statement lay the key to the man's freedom.

Scribes standing near by were filled with indignation at the compassionate declaration of forgiven sin. They inwardly accused the Master of blasphemy against God. But Jesus, discerning their thoughts, and their critical denial of the Christ-power to heal, continued unabashed: "For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" Then to prove to them beyond cavil that the same power destroys both sin and disease, and that this divine power is available here and now, he turned to the sick man and said, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." Unhesitatingly the man obeyed, and obeying, was healed.

Why did Jesus say that the forgiveness of sin meant the same in effect as the healing of the body? By parable and works, Jesus stressed the fact that the liberation of consciousness from sin—from impure, ignorant, selfish, or fearful thinking—was essential to freeing the body from sickness. Did he not on one occasion, after enabling the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda to rise, healed, declare when he met him later in the temple, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee" (John 5:14)? Conclusively, then, sickness and inharmony result from the sin of material thinking—thinking that separates man from oneness with God. The antidote for sickness, therefore, lies in the recognition and acceptance of man's spiritual sonship with God.

How then shall we reach this understanding of God and man and rise above our difficulties? How shall we find man's spiritual, forever harmonious being at one with his origin, God? How can we learn to "arise, and walk" out of all the ignorant, sickly fears that would hold us in bondage and hamper our usefulness and joy?

On page 475 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God." Continuing, she says of this true, Godlike man: "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science. Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas."

Obviously, then, the sin of which the palsied man was healed with the renewal of his body was some phase of his belief in the lie that he was mortal and subject to disability. Clad in this glorious garment of true knowledge, we too shall repudiate all erroneous impressions of a sick body, of failure or limitation, of disaster or loneliness.

Mrs. Eddy was herself healed of the medically incurable effects of a severe accident, although relatives expected her demise at any moment. Asking for the Bible, she opened it at this same ninth chapter of Matthew. As she read the beautiful account of the palsied man's liberation, she suddenly glimpsed the truth of a great and changeless law, and was instantly healed. She too arose, and walked. She had risen mentally to accept the penetrating light of spiritual understanding which revealed man as the beloved son of God, forever unfallen, active in the knowledge that God is man's Life. The belief that man could possibly be subject to any form of disability or limitation had left her thought. She then commenced her God-appointed task to find and state the scientific rule of healing so that others might share in the glorious freedom and joy that she had attained.

Should not we also gladly seek release from those binding theories about God and man that have held us helpless, poverty-stricken, or lonely for so long? Does not the same Christ-command which so tenderly awakens us out of darkness with the words, "Arise, and walk," inspire us to relinquish all critical, impure, sickly, ignorant thinking? Truly we shall find that as we rise out of the false belief that evil is real, that sickness or lack is inevitable, we shall experience the peace and freedom that can never be taken away.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The Tate Gallery, London

"QUIET CORNER": *A Painting by F. H. Potter*

FRANK HUDDLESTONE POTTER (1845-1887) was an English painter, nephew of Cipriano Potter, composer and sometime President of the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Potter was trained in the Royal Academy Schools and he exhibited at the Royal Academy and Society of British Artists.

"Quiet Corner" was exhibited in 1887, at the Grosvenor Gallery, and it was the first of Potter's pictures to attract interest. Today it hangs in the Tate Gallery, in London.

Tilgitt og helbredet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MED forventningsfullt sinn hørte den verkbrudne mannen Kristus-ordene: "Vær frimodig, sønn! dine synder er dig forlatt" (Matteus 9:2). For en forbausende erklæring dette må ha synes å være for mannen som lå der hjelpeløs på sin usle seng! Hvad kunde tilgivelsen av synd ha å gjøre med helbredelsen av hans legeme? kan han godt ha tenkt. Og dog inneholdt denne uventede ytring nøkkelen til mannens frihet.

Skriftlærde som stod i nærheten, fyltes av harme over denne medfølende erklæring om tilgitt synd. De anklaget i sitt indre Mesteren for gudsbespottelse. Men Jesus, som leste deres tanker og deres skjebnesvangre benektelse av at Kristus-makten formår å helbrede, fortsatte uforknytt: "For hvad er lettest, enten å si: Dine synder er dig forlatt, eller å si: Stå op og gå?" For så å gi dem ugjendrivelig bevis på at den samme makt tilintetgjør både synd og sykdom, og at denne guddommelige makt er anvendelig her og nu, vendte han sig til den syke mann og sa: "Stå op og ta din seng og gå hjem til ditt hus!" Uten å nøle adlød mannen, og ved å adlyde blev han helbredet.

Hvorfor sa Jesus at tilgivelsen av synd i virkning vilde si det samme som helbredelsen av legemet? Ved lignelser og gjerninger fremholdt Jesus den kjensgjerning at å befri bevisstheten fra synd—fra uren, uvitende, selvisk eller fryktsom tenkning—i vesentlig grad bidrog til å befri legemet fra sykdom. Efter at han hadde satt den syke mannen ved Betesda dam i stand til å stå op helbredet, erklærte han jo, da han senere møtte ham i templet: "Synd ikke mere, forat ikke noget verre skal vederfares dig" (Johannes 5:14). Vi kan derfor slutte at sykdom og disharmoni er et resultat av den synd å tenke materielt—et tenkesett som utelukker mennesket fra enhet med Gud. Botemidlet for sykdom er derfor å finne i erkjennelsen og godtagelsen av menneskets åndelige sønnekår hos Gud.

Hvorledes skal vi så kunne nå frem til denne forståelse av Gud og mennesket og heve oss over våre vanskeligheter? Hvorledes skal vi finne menneskets åndelige, i all evighet harmoniske tilværelse som er ett med sitt ophav, Gud? Hvorledes kan vi lære å "stå op og gå", komme bort fra all den uvitende sykelige frykt som søker å holde oss i trældom og hindre oss i å være nyttige og glade?

På side 475 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] sier Mary Baker Eddy: "Mennesket er ikke materie; det består ikke av hjerne, blod, ben og andre materielle elementer. Skriften erklærer at mennesket er skapt i Guds billede og lignelse." Videre sier hun om dette sanne, Gud-like menneske: "Mennesket er åndelig og fullkomment; og fordi det er åndelig og fullkomment, må det bli således forstått i Kristen Videnskap. Mennesket er Kjærlighetens idé, billede; det er ikke en legemsbygning. Det er Guds sammensatte idé, som innbefatter alle rette idéer."

Den synd som den verkbrudne mannen blev helbredet for samtidig med fornyelsen av hans legeme, var således tydeligvis et eller annet utslag av hans tro på den løgn at han var dødelig og underkastet svakelighet. Når vi er iklædd dette den sanne kunnskaps herlige klædebon, skal vi også tilbakevise alle feilaktige inntrykk som vidner om et sykt legeme, om nederlag eller begrensning, om ulykke eller ensomhet.

Mrs. Eddy blev selv helbredet for de medisinsk sett uhelbredelige virkninger av et alvorlig ulykkestilfelle, skjønt slektninger ventet hvert øieblikk at hun skulde dø. Hun bad om å få Bibelen og slo op dette samme niende kapitel i Matteus' evangelium. Som hun leste den vakre beretningen om den verkbrudne mannens befrielse, fikk hun plutselig glimt av den sannhet at der finnes en stor og uforanderlig lov, og blev øieblikkelig helbredet. Hun også stod op og gikk. Hun hadde hevet sig mentalt så hun kunde ta imot den åndelige forståelses gjennemtrengende lys som åpenbarte mennesket som Guds elskede sønn, som aldri er falt, og som er virksom i kunnskapen om at Gud er menneskets Liv. Den forestilling at mennesket på nogen mulig måte kunde være underkastet nogen som helst form av svakelighet eller begrensning, var forsvunnet fra hennes tanke. Hun tok så fatt på det hverv Gud hadde gitt henne, å finne og fremsette den videnskapelige regel for helbredelse så at andre kunde få del i den herlige frihet og glede som hun hadde nådd frem til.

Skulde ikke vi også med glede søke å bli løst fra de trælbindende teorier om Gud og mennesket som har holdt oss hjelpeløse, fattige eller ensomme i så lang tid? Skal ikke den samme Kristus-befaling som så kjærlig vekker oss op av mørket med ordene: "Stå op og gå," inspirere oss så at vi opgir all kritisk, uren, sykelig, uvitende tenkning? Vi vil i sannhet finne at vi, efter hvert som vi hever oss op over den falske forestilling at det onde er virkelig, at sykdom eller mangel er uundgåelig, får del i den fred og frihet som aldri kan bli tatt fra oss.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Desert Juniper

Not like the prospering trees whose roots are sent
Down through the lavish depths of cool black soil
Beside a stream; nor pines whose nourishment
On mountain slopes comes deep from roots that coil
About the granite—here on desert hills
The juniper exults in meager earth.
Hoarding the scanty sustenance that fills
The crevices of rock, knowing the worth
Of each lost drop that falls from arid skies,
It makes its patient growth upon a land
Unkind to growing things. Its shadow lies
Upon a sun-parched, rock-encrusted sand—
And yet the tip of each contorted limb
Is green with cellules added one by one,
Slow like the growth of coral in the dim
And hidden depths of ocean. Ravening sun
Finds little here to scorch; fury of storm
Finds little here to shatter. Greater trees
With rapid growth and amplitude of form,
May learn in peril these are enemies—
While stalwartly the juniper still stands
And knows its oneness with the lean strong lands.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

Up Over the Norwegian Mountains

NORWEGIAN FARMERS live on their cultivated land in the valleys, but their farms extend up over the mountains to include not only timber and wooded land but upland pastures. Since Norway is far north one soon gets above the timber line in climbing a mountain, and there on the plateau is good grazing land watered by melting snows higher up.

Sometimes these pastures are many miles away, but even when they are near the farm they are so inaccessible that someone has to move up to this out-farm or *seter* for the summer. One small chålet houses the dairymaids; another may be for cheese making, and still others for barns. . . .

A daughter of the house is usually in charge of the *seter*. She will have as her helper another young woman or at least a small boy. Others in the family help take the animals and utensils and provisions up there at the beginning of the season, and come to get butter and cheese and sour milk about once a week during the summer, and of course bring necessary provisions. . . .

Many of the old chålets are used by tourists from the cities for their Easter holiday skiing, and for travelers in summer. Still others have been built in accesible places for mountain climbers. But many are used for their original purpose. One morning Cousin Anna, Susan, and I set out to visit one of them. This one at As was one Norwegian mile (6.2 English miles) up over the mountain. . . .

At Ritland the valley is about two miles wide, so we walked a mile before we reached the foot of the mountain. As we came to clearings higher up we would turn to look at the landscape and wave to the folks at the house who occasionally watched our progress. Each succeeding open space gave us a better prospective; it presented a broader and more beautiful view of the valley below—the general upward of the mountain climber.

As we progressed, the first line of a Norwegian song came to my mind—one which father had sung, and which generations of *seter* folk had sung on their way up—and Cousin Anna finished it for me: *Til fjeldet må jeg flytte når gresset spirer frem* . . . (I'm moving to the mountains when the grass begins to grow . . .)

Along the path were *acres of tyttebaer* or whortleberries which would be ripe and red in October. When cooked they taste like our cranberries, but they are much easier to gather and exceedingly plentiful. There were large stretches of *lyng* or heather which in a month would be enormous lavender-purple rock gardens. It seems that where nature cannot put something useful in Norway she puts something beautiful, and very often it is both useful and beautiful. . . .

The night was gorgeous. Just as women are more beautiful by candlelight so nature was more lovely in the suffused mellow glow of this semi-daylight which lasted from about ten o'clock to two when the sun rose again. There were the huge boulders, the white birches, the snow banks, the cows and goats lying about; all attuned to the stillness about them—not the dead stillness of darkness, but the peaceful quiet which follows a day of work well done for man and beast. It was so enchanting that it hurt. . . .

Mornings are always delicious in the woods in springtime, but on the mountains they are glorious. We found it so as we hurried across moorland and pasture and down the mountain side. We came home in time for Sunday morning breakfast, enriched by a glimpse into that old Norwegian institution, the *seter* life.—From "Progressive Norway," by GEORGINE RIELAND HARRIS. (Washington, D. C.: Daylion.)

A Genius That Illumined Bloomsbury

IN READING Virginia Woolf at her very best—which includes *Mrs. Dalloway*, *To the Lighthouse*, *The Waves* and certain of her essays in her two *Common Readers* as well as in the present volume—it is necessary to dust off and repolish that tarnished, dented, much abused word that has become an article of kitchenware in criticism. The word is "genius." It is necessary, I believe, to say that genius, for better or for worse, means that the writer whose gifts have earned the once-coveted and shining title is the spirit of a particular time and place, a tutelar deity whose radiance sheds an unflickering, beneficent light within temple walls. Mrs. Woolf's gifts, however else we may define them, were of that quality; their residence was Bloomsbury in London and not too far from the dark and yet Alexandrian outlines of the British Museum; the moment which they suffused with pallid and clear illumination on library walls or in guest bedrooms of a country house on holidays or at eight o'clock dinner parties in the city was of the period that we now recall as existing precariously between two major wars. It was that time and place through which Mrs. Woolf's spirit moved and to which the spirit brought its endowments of sensibility and grace.

Mrs. Woolf's American publishers have thoughtfully issued E. M. Forster's tributary lecture on Virginia Woolf to accompany the posthumous collection of her essays, *The Death of the Moth*, a volume, by the way, which might well have been published as a third series of confidences to her *Common Reader*. . . .

Whatever Mr. Forster says in his brief talk reflects the sensibility of an elder inhabitant of Virginia Woolf's world as well as one who traveled beyond its sphere; so far we may be assured of his wisdom and his poise, and he has said more within the hour and some thirty-seven small, wide-margined pages than many another solemn-eyed essayist could say in a hundred sheets of fine, closely printed type. But for my part, I find myself thinking less of Virginia Woolf as a "lady" and as a "woman," than as a daughter of Sir Leslie Stephen, the slightly ink-stained figure who in her youth was surrounded by gentlemen of late-Victorian celebrity; one thinks of Meredith, of Ruskin, of the American Ambassador, James Russell Lowell, of Robert Louis Stevenson, and, of course, Sir Edmund Gosse; one thinks of books lining the walls of a capacious library, and with them the names of writers who reappear in the pages of Mrs. Woolf's novels and essays: Sir Walter Scott, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Shakespeare, Horace Walpole, Edward Gibbon—but the list would grow tedious and seem inexhaustible. . . .

In closing this third volume of Virginia Woolf's addresses to her *Common Reader* one is impelled to say that no reading of her best work can be called complete without a knowledge of it, without the delight of hearing her genius speak again.—From "The Shield of Achilles," by HORACE GREGORY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1944.)

All Children at Heart

AS THE TRAIN drew out of the station, I settled in my seat and became aware of the frank and unconcealed interest of two pairs of eyes at the other side of the carriage. From their bright hair-ribbons to their open sandals, they were dressed alike. They looked about four or five years old.

I smiled.

Shyly one returned my friendly glance. With the charming open friendliness of childhood, the other leaned forward and asked: "Have you had your lunch?"

"Yes, thank you," I replied.

"We're going to have ours now," and her eyes pointed in the direction of the luncheon-basket on her mother's knee. Then, with a wriggle of delight, she added: "We've got egg sandwiches!"

"Oh, how lovely!" I exclaimed. "Real egg sandwiches—what a treat!"

The children's mother glanced at me and her eyes twinkled.

"Here you are, Elizabeth," she said, handing her a straw and a large bottle of lemon squash. "You may drink first because you are so thirsty, but only to—there," and she made a mark on the bottle.

Eagerly, Elizabeth grasped it and popped in her straw. What an excellent idea for traveling, I thought, as I watched the straw bob about in the bottle.

"Now let Jane have a drink."

Reluctantly, Elizabeth withdrew her straw and handed the bottle to Jane. Each was given a "real egg" sandwich. They certainly looked appetizing. Suddenly Elizabeth stopped munching. Glancing first at the Polish officer on my left and then at the naval officer on my right, who were also eating lunch, she looked at me and said: "You must have had your lunch very early!"

The luncheon-basket was tidied and put away. Little sticky hands and faces were washed, and side by side the twins stood looking out of the window. My husband, who was standing in the corridor, now took the twins' seat at their mother's invitation. Elizabeth turned around.

"Hello," she called out.

There was an appropriate reply from the corner. Silently she stood looking at him. Then, clambering up on his knee, she asked in a loud whisper: "What's your name?"

"Philip," was the quiet reply.

Jane came away from the window and stood beside him.

"And what's your lady's name?" she inquired.

"Margaret."

"Where are you going?"

"To London."

"Jane and Elizabeth! Do come and see the baby kids in the field," called their mother, hastily coming to the rescue.

There was an excited rush to the window, little feet and big feet came into collision, and by the time the twins had disentangled themselves, the baby kids were out of sight. For an hour there was perpetual motion in the carriage, except for brief periods when they listened to stories read by their mother, or applied brightly-colored pencils—with more vigor than artistry—to the illustrations in their story books.

Suggesting, by way of diversion, a game of "I spy," I found the twins' version was to choose a color.

"I spy with my little eye something beginning with mauve," announced Elizabeth triumphantly.

We looked all around the carriage, and at one another. Mauve! English railway companies do not indulge in exotic color schemes. We were nonplused. The Polish officer was sitting half-turned toward the window. Elizabeth smiled and guilelessly looked at him. We followed suit. He turned around and faced us smilingly. Modesty bade him keep silent. Ah! there it was. Colored decorations enhanced his tunic—and one was mauve! As the game continued, each one became the cynosure of all eyes in turn. Reserve completely melted.

With happy "good-bys," the twins left us. I slipped into the newly-vacated corner seat. Three pairs of long legs stretched themselves out. Silence descended on the carriage. Slowly the train drew out, gathered speed and soon the pleasant countryside was rushing past us again. I thought of Elizabeth and Jane and their many questions. At heart, I suppose we are all children. We are always asking questions. Had I the candor of Elizabeth, I should ask the Pole—how and when he left Poland. Also, how he reached England and what his decorations represented. From the naval officer, I should like to know if he had taken part in D-Day—in what capacity—his reactions. But—I hesitated, being grown-up and self-conscious.

The Pole spoke first. He chose a safe opening subject—the weather! We were interested. Tactfully the questions came—freely the answers. Warsaw was his home town, but no communication with his wife had been possible since he left in 1939. He told how he flew to Scotland. Flying was his job in civil life. The number of flying hours in his present work was well over the thousand mark. He spoke in fluent English, yet his knowledge had been slight on arrival.

D-Day for the naval officer was the climax to four years' hard work. During this time, he had been warmed by the Mediterranean sun and frozen in Murmansk. He had been bombed, machine-gunned, dive-bombed for days without respite, and torpedoed—once only, however, to his relief. When called up for active service, he had just taken his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Social Research. Laughingly, he recounted his difficulty in remembering nautical terms. To add to the bewilderment of new work, a new language had had to be mastered.

Quickly the time passed with the friendly interchange of ideas and hopes.

Yes, we are all children. We love to get answers to our questions. But, being "grown-up," we have learnt to be discreet.

J. MARGARET ANDREAE

Postscript to Summer

I shall remember
Not the big summer
But the little one,
Not the whole sky
But the small mirror
Of the dragonfly.

I shall recall
Not radiant fields
Of Midas-bloom,
But one white bowl
Of roses
In a shadowed room.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1944

International Bridge Joining Argentina and Brazil Nears Completion

No Third War Guides Allied Plan for Reich

Proclamation issued by Eisenhower—Guerrilla warfare by Nazis is widely forecast.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons today that "nearly completed" arrangements for occupying Germany were taking into account reports that Heinrich Himmler was training fanatical young Nazis for post-occupation resistance.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A clearer picture of what to expect for a beaten Germany is slowly emerging here. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has issued his first proclamation to the people of the Reich, assuring them that the Allied armies were entering German territory as conquerors, but not as oppressors. And the British Government has given credence to two of the most widely circulated rumors in neutral capitals:

1. That the German General Staff realizes Germany has lost this war and is preparing for a third world war.

2. That Hitler and his henchmen are serious in their threats never to surrender and are ready to wage guerrilla warfare even after the German Army has been broken.

In a remark full of implications, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said yesterday that there may never be a formal surrender from any representative group within Germany even after the country has been conquered and occupied.

For months reports have reached this Capital that the Nazis are laying away stores to fight in the hills even after the German Army has been smashed.

Must Block Third War

Mr. Churchill's comment came only a day after Lord Cranborne, Government spokesman in the House of Lords, declared there was reason to believe the German General Staff, envisaging defeat, had started making preparations for the next war.

Meanwhile, in a Moscow radiocast, the official Russian news agency Tass denied that the tripower European Advisory Commission in London is considering cutting up Germany into small states upon its unconditional surrender.

The agency said: "The problem is often raised in the British and American press concerning the possibility of Germany's dismemberment into several independent small states. Projects of this kind, however, have not been and are not considered by the European Advisory Committee."

Soviet Russia, the United States and Britain are represented on the Commission.

"Unconditional Surrender"

The Russian news agency said that the following conclusions on the results achieved by the European Advisory Commission could be drawn from available reports out of London:

1. The Committee has "approved the most important document, namely, on Germany's unconditional surrender."

2. Representatives of the Big Three powers agreed on the procedure for disarming Germany. Tass said the agreement "also points out that Germany must be demilitarized in the interests of the preservation and insurance of peace."

3. The Commission approved a document on the procedure of the occupation of Germany. Tass said, "According to the draft of occupation elaborated by the European Advisory Committee, Germany shall be divided into three zones of occupation. The eastern part of Germany, including also East Prussia, shall constitute the zone of occupation by the Soviet Armed forces."

4. That the three Allies' Commanders in Chief will form an allied control council exercising supreme power in Germany.

Eisenhower's Rules

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 29 (AP)—Following is the text of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's proclamation to the German people:

"I, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force, do hereby proclaim as follows:

"1. The Allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors.

"In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created.

"We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the world. Military and party leaders, the Gestapo and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

"2. Supreme legislative, judicial, and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and as Military Governor, and the military government is established to exercise these powers under my direction.

"All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the military government. Military government courts will be established for punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offenses will be dealt with severely.

"3. All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. The Volksgerichtshof, the Sondergerichte, the SS police courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

"All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of military government or the Allied authorities addressed to the German government or the German people. This applies also to officials, employees and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work."

Croix de Guerre for Doolittle

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Award in Recognition of Eighth Air Force Work

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle (left), commanding general of the United States Eighth Air Force, receives the Croix de Guerre, "Order de L'Armee" (Croix de Guerre with palms) from Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commanding general of the French Forces of the Interior and Military Governor of Paris, during ceremonies somewhere in the European theater of war. The award was made to General Doolittle in recognition of the part played by men of the Eighth Air Force in supplying arms and material to the men of the French Underground forces.

War Office Denies New Mayor a Nazi

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 29

The War Office denied today that a leading Nazi had been appointed by Allied officers in the field as Mayor of newly-captured Kornelimünster.

The implication was contained in a House of Commons question by Laborite Rhys Davies. The War Office's written reply said Supreme Headquarters had given assurance the new Mayor "was not a leading Nazi—indeed there is no evidence that he was ever a member of the Nazi Party."

Steel Men See New Burden On Taxpayer in Wage Boost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—"Big Steel" companies opposing a 17-cent hourly pay increase for nearly a half million workers argued before the National War Labor Board yesterday that the boost would raise steel prices and eventually come out of the taxpayer's pocket.

Disputing the argument of the United Steelworkers, Congress of Industrial Organizations that the companies could stand a quarter-billion dollar pay roll increase without raising prices, Roger M. Blough, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, said earnings would be curtailed, in some cases to the point of operating at a loss.

Since in this view a price increase would follow any wage increase, Mr. Blough said the NWLB lacked authority to grant the pay raise without the approval of Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director.

Mr. Vinson has, up to now, taken a stand against general pay increases—even some recommended by the Board.

Chester A. McLain, counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Company, said that all of the 14 union demands—except that requesting check-off of union dues—entailed pay increases of some sort, and that they totaled $691,000,000. The other demands include paid vacations, sick leave, group insurance, shift differentials, elimination of geographical differentials, etc. The major demand, next to the 17-cent increase, is for a guaranteed annual wage.

John A. Stephens, Vice-Chairman of United States Steel and Chairman of the Special Research Committee appointed for the case, suggested that any revamping of the present labor agreements should be postponed until industry has returned to peacetime production and is over "the hump of reconversion."

Idaho Club Harvest Widow's 60-Acre Crop

BANCROFT, Idaho (AP)—What to do with 60 acres of wheat worried Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson, whose husband passed on recently. Bancroft Lions Club members solved her problem. They borrowed three harvesters and four trucks, harvested the crop in one day.

Luftwaffe 'Jet' Too Speedy To Click in Battle

New U. S. Bell Airacomet, of comparable design and power, still to be tested in combat.

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque

United States Army Air Corps Reserve
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The latest mystery weapon of the German air force to join in the combat is the ME-262 jet-propelled fighter. It has come into use against the heavy-bomber formations the Allies continue to send into the interior of Germany.

The ME-262 is a conventionally designed plane with twin jet engines. In company with the rocket-propelled ME-163, it has made many inconclusive passes at tremendous speed against American bombers. But it has yet to shoot one of them down.

The high speed of these Nazi fighters has its disadvantages, since the rate of closure between the attacker and the attacked exceeds 600 miles an hour.

It is virtually impossible to score a hit when closing in and firing at such a velocity.

Merely Potential Menace

So their menace to American daylight bombing missions appears to be still only a potential one. However, American fighters already have knocked down several of those Luftwaffe "specials," despite the vast difference in speed.

America's new jet-propelled fighter, the P-59A Bell Airacomet, which has performance comparable if not superior to the Luftwaffe models, has yet to be tried in combat. The American plan represents a revolutionary advance in general design and performance.

Ultramodern in its streamlining, and powered with a greatly improved jet engine, the P-59A exemplifies the new trend in fighter design. It is the outcome of many years of planning, research and development on the part of the United States Army Air Forces.

Although detailed information on its performance cannot be disclosed because of military security, suffice it to say that its actual high speed, altitude, and range would prove startling and difficult to believe.

As an experimental model, it has far exceeded all expectations in the relatively new field of jet propulsion.

The design of the Luftwaffe ME-262 and ME-163 is quite different from that of the American P-59A. Comparison of their relative merits, of course, would not be possible unless they meet in actual combat. Even then, absolute comparison would be difficult.

For combat aircraft, the box score of battle is perhaps the best indication of its performance, but that, too, may be affected by the skill of the pilot and the combat conditions at the time.

It is not difficult to visualize that the future will hold even more amazing changes in fighter design. Air combat of coming years undoubtedly will take place in the extreme cold and darkness of the stratosphere with strange-appearing fighter aircraft hurtling at enormous speeds toward an invading air fleet using weapons that are still in the early stages of technological development.

The ultra-scientific devices that will seek and find an enemy and guide the intercepting fighter directly to it and automatically fire armament possessing inconceivable destructive power, are even now on the drawing boards of American natural scientists and engineers, heralding a new era in the field of military aeronautics.

Jet 'Comets' of the Skies

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces; Associated Press

New-Type American and British Planes

Upper: P-59A Airacomet, first American jet-propelled plane, in flight, side view. Center: The Airacomet on the ground, front view, with twin intake vents. Lower: British jet-propelled Gloucester, reported to have been used with success against robot bombs.

U. S. Active In Building Jet Engines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American production on an Allied jet-propulsion engine began only six months after the engine was secretly flown from England to the Lynn (Mass.) plant of the General Electric Company, it was disclosed yesterday by the War Department in Washington.

It was also divulged that three years ago a jet propulsion engine was brought to the Lynn G. E. plant by airplane from England. Much of the jet engine development in England was accomplished by Power Jets, Ltd., a company controlled by the Government.

To the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., builders of the P-39 "Airacobra" and the P-63 "King Cobra" fighters, was delegated the task of building a plane powered by jet engines. It was in early June that a party of aviation press correspondents were first permitted to witness the flight of the G. E.-Bell jet plane development at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command.

General Electric also recently announced that its second largest wartime plant was being converted for the production in quantity of jet propulsion engines and aircraft turbo-superchargers. The plant was erected two years ago for the manufacture of war equipment which is now no longer required by the Allies.

Defense Plant Corporation also announced the appropriation of an additional $10,000,000 to enlarge and equip the G. E. plant for the manufacture of jet propulsion engines.

C. I. O. Women Units Active In Presidential Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Women factory workers are taking a bigger part in the presidential election campaign this year than ever before in history, Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee officials declare.

Women getting their first taste of political activity through the much-discussed Political Action Committee include 750,000 women members of C. I. O. unions and about 100,000 members of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries-C. I. O.

The Committee is backing President Roosevelt for re-election, but locally it is supporting a few Republicans whose stand for full employment and international cooperation is more satisfactory than the Democratic candidates'.

The Committee's women division, headed by Miss Verda Barnes, former Democratic National Committee worker, has just issued "a woman's guide to political action" in which the C. I. O. is credited with being in the forefront "to assure full employment after the war to women who entered industry before or since Pearl Harbor."

A special section of the guide entitled, "Sutter, Stutter and Benge," is devoted to debunking so-called "mothers' organizations" cloaked "in ample American flags, yet hiding in their folds the scorpion swastikas." Included are Loyal American Mothers, headed by Mrs. Katherine Sutter; the Mothers of Sons Forum, managed by Lucinda Benge; American Mothers, presided over by Mrs. Beatrice Knowels; and We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, headed by Mrs. Lyrl C. Hyning. These groups, it is said, are particularly against the League of Women Voters, because they know "what organized women voters can do to them."

In an appeal to all C. I. O. auxiliaries, Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer, is urging C. I. O. wives to "slight the cleaning, leave the mending, skimp the cooking, and give every second we can save by getting every community registered 100 per cent and 100 per cent voted."

C. I. O. women received early encouragement when Nell Proctor, Los Angeles auxiliary, was credited with a large share in the defeat of Representative John M. Costello, Dies Committee member.

Women workers of Butte, Mont., out to defeat Anaconda Copper Company control, reported success "in face of bitter opposition and in spite of slander and attempts at intimidation."

Other places where C. I. O. women are especially active include Camden, N. J., Port Arthur, Texas, and in the State of Washington.

C. I. O. children are distributing P. A. C. literature and sample ballots at factory gates in some places.

If 'Sea-Vegetable' Seems a Nuisance Remember It's Basis for Chemicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C. — Those things which are such a clammy bother while you are swimming, and which are such a nuisance to net fishermen no longer are mere sea "weeds." They are sea-vegetables. At least one species, Gracilaria confervoides, is the basis of a new and thriving industry on the Carolina coast.

Thrifty native swimmers around here now are raking the stuff up into piles, and trawlers who used to resent its presence are bringing it in along with their shrimp, to sell to processors.

Harvest and commercial use of seaweed largely had been left to the Japanese until Pearl Harbor. After that, the small California seaweed industry expanded enormously, but not nearly enough to meet current demand. The hunt for suitable seaweeds continued along the Atlantic and the Gulf, and recently a full-fledged commercial plant here began production of agar from seaweed, first on the Atlantic coast.

Agar, one of the many derivatives of seaweed, is used in cosmetics, in paint; as a sizing in paper and cloth, in canned fish, in pastries and baked goods, confections, and as sausage casings.

It also is used to thicken soup, ice cream and chocolate milks; as an adhesive, to clarify liquids, in cheeses, in manufacture of tungsten wire, in photographic plate emulsions, and for other uses where gelatines are indicated.

Orientals in addition for years have used it in cookery.

Utilization of seaweed in this area followed experiments carried on by the Duke University Marine Laboratory, at Piver's Island and which is still conducting studies in co-operation with the War Production Board. It was found that the "vegetable" grows profusely in the sounds and bays of Central Carolina, and that they are easily harvested.

Plane Company Plans Jobs Using Returned Airmen's Skill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Sept. 29—A wide-scale postwar plan, embracing not only aircraft sales but also the development of service organizations, has been launched by Aeronca Aircraft Corporation here.

Aeronca has put Alfred B. Bennett, its Director of Sales and a former light-plane distributor, in charge of its new program. Mr. Bennett, who formerly operated his own flying service at Hightstown, N. J., is credited with having sold more personal aircraft than any other man in the business and with having taught 3,000 persons how to fly.

With the conviction that the returning airmen and wartime aircraft workers are best equipped to carry on postwar aviation, Aeronca has, accordingly, placed emphasis on the rehabilitation of returned servicemen by encouraging them to enter the business. Geared for the long view also is Aeronca's creed: "We will show young people how to get started in the aviation business and go as far as their energy and ability will take them."

Plan to Be Extended

The plan will be extended, however, to war-plant workers and others who may find themselves with irregular, or no, employment after the war. War-taught knowledge should not be wasted, Aeronca believes, and emphasized its belief that a strong light-plane industry will help to preserve a backlog of flying talent that may be useful in the face of another military emergency.

In an effort to establish business-like practices and standards for aeronautical sales and service, Aeronca, under Mr. Bennett's direction, has prepared three booklets. These deal with the situation from an airport operator's point of view, a dealer's standpoint, and a third surveys it from the consumer's or plane owner's, position.

For the airfield owner, for instance, Aeronca is prepared to tell how and where his business should be located. The company will scout territory, determine the desirability of land intended for a field, make population studies, and undertake other business surveys.

Problems Discussed

Problems of airport operation, such as flying lessons, air services, and how to anticipate various resources of revenue, also are discussed.

In its dealer booklet, Aeronca is promulgating the fundamental that the cost of flying lessons shall be applied on the purchase price of the airplane if, within a year of his initial flight, the student decides to acquire a plane.

A dealer, furthermore, is advised in the new literature not only to realize his civic duty to the community but also to take advantage of opportunities to assist it. One of the fundamentals of airport operation, Aeronca's Director maintains, is remaining on call for emergency work.

On its own product, part and parcel of Aeronca's plan is the improvement of its personal-owner-type aircraft. The company claims its postwar planes will be easy to fly, streamlined, efficient, comfortable, and faster for horsepower output than planes available in prewar years. New models, the company stated, will be available as soon as conditions permit.

Three Aircraft Planned

In a forecast prepared for a survey of postwar aviation by Simmonds Aerocessories, William D. Hall, Chief Engineer of Aeronca, declared that three types of aircraft appeared to have commercial possibilities. These were:

A low-powered, inexpensive training-type craft, with either tandem or side-by-side seating arrangement, to sell at approximately $1,000.

A medium-priced, medium-performance type which will be safe, available in two-, four-, or five-place models to list at about $1,500 up to $3,000 for the larger models.

An aircraft combining as high performance as is consistent with reasonable safety, comfort, and cost, available at around $2,000. This aircraft will be a modernized version of the prewar, two-place, side-by-side, low-wing, retractable-gear type and offered to persons who will demand maximum performance.

Edmundson Fights For Union Candidacy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Ray Edmundson of Illinois appealed to Federal District Court yesterday in an effort to win a place on the ballot as a candidate for President of the United Mine Workers.

The miners are scheduled to elect by referendum on Dec. 12.

Mr. Edmundson asked the court to restrain John L. Lewis and other officers of the union from distributing the ballots without listing him as a candidate.

Mr. Lewis, at the U. M. W. convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently declared Mr. Edmunson ineligible as a candidate after the convention had ruled him out as a candidate on grounds that he was not a member in good standing.

Mr. Edmundson was the leader of the "autonomy and self-government committee" which the U. M. W. leadership has declared a dual movement. The penalty for dual unionism under the U. M. W. constitution is expulsion from the union.

New Structure To Aid Affairs Of Both Lands

Co-operative construction resumed after delay—Link to facilitate future economic plans.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Progress has been resumed on the international bridge over the River Uruguay, connecting Argentina and Brazil, and an early opening of communications between the two countries via this route is anticipated.

The whole scheme has two bridges, one for a railway line, and the other as a highway bridge, running side by side, with 40 piers and a total length of 1,410 meters. Each country is undertaking half the work, but recently there had been delays regarding cement on one side and steel on the other.

Argentina has completed 17 of its 20 piers and 280 meters of the road bridge; 140 meters of the road bridge are under preparation. Brazil has constructed up to the 20th pier, except for the 14th, and has built 140 meters of both road and railway bridge, with another 140 under preparation.

Vargas-Justo Linked

The bridge scheme originated under the presidency of Gen. Agustin P. Justo and there are two monoliths on the scene, one in Paso de los Libres, Argentina, and the other in Uruguayana, Brazil, with inscriptions testifying to the "friendship of two great American peoples." The name of Getulio Vargas was linked with that of Agustin Justo.

It has been a subject of neutral comment that different methods of construction have been employed on both sides of the river. The Argentine builders have pushed forward with the bridge itself while the Brazilians have concentrated on the piers. The Argentine side has built the access ramps and two of the four piers for the approach-bridge of 110 meters over the marshy ground of the foreshore; and Brazil has completed a wide arch over one of the streets of Uruguayana on Brazilian territory.

Before Air Possibilities

Although some surprise has been expressed at this seeming lack of co-ordination in bridge building, the work, generally, seems to be progressing evenly on both sides, and it is hoped there will be no obstacle to final success.

The bridge was planned before the war disclosed the remarkable possibilities of air transport, which must play a major part in communications development between southern Brazil and northern Argentina. It is so placed that it gives access from Argentina to the southern provinces of Brazil, which are connected by road and rail with Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. On the other hand it has to be remembered that the southern part of Brazil is nearer to Buenos Aires than it is to Rio. The international bridge will open access to the province of Corrientes.

It is possible that the future of the progressive south of Brazil and the rich northern territories of Argentina lies more in air transport, but it cannot be doubted that purely regional development will be much facilitated when the bridge is completed.

Thomas Urges Action Now On Wage Formula

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, called on the National War Labor Board today to correct what he called a "lopsided operation of the stabilization program" without waiting for the fall of Germany and without regard to the political campaign.

Dissatisfaction and a "mounting sense of frustration" are growing at an alarming rate in auto and aircraft plants, Mr. Thomas said in urging that the "Little Steel" wage formula be breached.

"For this Board to tell workers who have waited so long for a determination (of wage stabilization policy) that nothing can be decided until after V-E Day would be a paralyzing blow to production morale," he said in a statement prepared for a NWLB hearing.

"A decision needs to be made without consideration for double-talking politicians—including one aspirant to our highest office—who are ready with balanced impartiality to damn this Board for making wage increases or to damn it for denying wage increases."

Living costs have increased 23.3 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and 45.3 per cent according to C. I. O. findings, Mr. Thomas said, asserting:

"If we use the BLS figure, which even the BLS itself now publicly admits is not a full measure of the rise in living costs, we find that the real wage, the actual purchasing power of an hour's work, has fallen by 7.5 per cent. If we use the C. I. O. figure, the purchasing power of an hour's work has fallen by 20 per cent. . . ."

Dartmouth, Brown, Holy Cross, Yale Face Opening Games of Football Season

Notes on the Major Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—If the Tigers win the pennant—or even if they don't—it will be a hard job trying to decide between Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouser for the most valuable player award . . . Of course, the experts might dodge the issue by giving it to Dick Wakefield on the grounds that before Wakefield, Detroit was just a seventh-place club . . . The office Dodger fan adds: "I know who should get the least valuable award, but he ain't a player."

* * *

Coach Jimmy Phelan of St. Mary's (Calif.), speaking to the college president: "Brother Austin, Sunday football may be all right if there is nothing else being done that afternoon. But, if big league pro football comes to San Francisco, and if there is a real big league game scheduled at Kezar Stadium on Sunday, I am not going to schedule a St. Mary's game on that afternoon, because among others I am going to watch the big league game."

* * *

Sid Luckman, who "retired" until late November a couple of days ago, will stage another farewell football performance in the Brooklyn Bond Bowl game Monday . . . Gil Dodds will appear in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, but not in a track suit. He'll speak at a religious gathering . . . Completely wreckly the tearfully tradition established by Frank Leahy, Coach Ed McKeever of Notre Dame has this to say about halfback Bob Kelly: "If there is a better running and kicking back in the country, I'd like to know who he is." . . . Rick Ferrell, who will be 38 in October, wants to stick around long enough to break Gabby Hartnett's record of catching 1,790 major league games. Rick has about 40 to go.

* * *

Ross McKelvery, Canadian rugby star from Toronto who went south to play American football at Auburn, was given a defensive assignment in a recent practice game . . . Art Ballard, the offensive end, drove in hard to take the Canadian kid out of the play . . . Before Ballard could put his block on McKelvery, he found himself blocked instead with a beautiful hip-rolling job that flattened both . . . Explaining the unrehearsed maneuver, Ross said: "The coach said we had to be good blockers to make the Auburn team."

Illinois State Normal is on the Illinois football schedule this fall for the first time since 1890.

Four More N. E. Grid Teams Play First Games Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Green of Dartmouth, the Purple of Holy Cross, the Brown of Brown, and the Blue of Yale are four more college colors which tomorrow will fly in the swiftly lengthening football parade of 1944.

All teams will be making their first starts of the season, Dartmouth and Holy Cross meeting at Hanover, Brown facing twice-beaten Tufts at Providence, and Yale throwing open the Bowl in New Haven to all who want to see what the Coast Guard can provide by way of opposition.

Outside the W. P. I.-Harvard game in the Stadium, these contests take care of the New England situation, except for a few informal affairs. Outside of the section in the East, the pace is accelerated even more.

Closely watched will be the debuts of Army and Navy, for these two institutions have been given pre-season ratings at the top of the eastern heap and are considered likely to run one-two or vice versa nationally. The Kaydets are at home to North Carolina University, and the Midshipmen are hosts to North Carolina Navy.

Just as some idea of the relative strengths of Army and Navy may be ascertained, so may it be possible to see what Notre Dame has to offer in defense of its No. 1 national rating of 1943. The Irish come East to play Pittsburgh, whose confidence is admirable but possibly slightly colored by the Panters' easy conquest of West Virginia last Saturday.

Penn Meets Duke

Penn plays Duke for the first time in history tomorrow, and the Quakers will have on eye on the doings of Dartmouth against the Crusaders. Penn and Dartmouth meet in Philadelphia a week from tomorrow, and both remember vividly the 7-6 victory the Pennsylvanians eked out to mar a perfect 1943 season for Earl Brown and the Indians.

Other eastern games find Bucknell challenging Cornell, Union meeting Columbia, Colgate at Rochester, and Muhlenburg at Penn State. Syracuse has an open date.

The Dartmouth-Holy Cross battle commands top interest in New England, with the Indians ranking as favorite. Dartmouth may not be so strong as a year ago, when it had numerous experienced talent from 16 colleges plus a dozen holdovers from the year before, but the Green should still be stronger than the Crusaders, who are said to be fielding their most inexperienced eleven in history.

Hal Clayton at fullback is Dartmouth's only seasoned veteran from 1943. Art Young at guard, and Will Washburn and Bob Harvey at the tackles are holdovers from last year's squad. From the 1942 team, Charley Holt and Carl McKinnon have returned to starting assignments at quarterback and right guard, respectively.

These six players form the nucleus of the Big Green eleven, and around them Coach Earl Brown has placed Roy Morter and Gerald Peck at the ends, Gordon Grant at center, Dick Bennett at left half, and Herb Fritts at right half.

Coach Ank Scanlon has only three regulars left from his 1943 outfit, Capt. Tom Kenney at guard, and Chief Ferrazzi and Tom Smith at end. No former college players were sent to Mt. St. James in the most recent Navy V-12 shift, so Scanlon has to pick his players mainly from 17-year-old freshmen.

Working on First Team

The Crusader, boss does not plan to announce his line-up until game-time tomorrow afternoon. Working on the first team this week, however, have been Smith and Devlin, ends; Fontana and Noonan, tackles; Kenney and Reilly, guards; Kronoff, center; and Kelley, Morasky, Deem, and Turner, backs.

Tufts and Brown will be playing the 26th game of a series which began back in 1889 and tomorrow's clash will be the first as head Bruin coach for Charles A. (Rip) Engle. Brown will be favored.

The Coast Guard-Yale game should prove interesting, for the Cadets of New London have one of their best teams in history. Injuries may cause the Coast Guardsmen to be undermanned, however, in which case Yale's task will be made easier.

The Harvard-Worcester Tech game starts at 3 p. m. Servicemen and women will be admitted free.

Garden Cage Card

Seven double-headers will bring 26 college basketball teams to the Boston Garden this winter, it was announced last evening at a dinner in the Hotel Lenox. The schedule follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 13—Union College vs. Bates College; LaSalle College, Philadelphia, vs. Morehead State Teachers College, Ky.

Saturday, Dec. 23—Yale vs. Dartmouth; Holy Cross vs. DePauw University, Indiana.

Friday, Jan. 19—Rensselaer Tech vs. Baldwin-Wallace College, Ohio; Bowling Green University vs. Long Island University.

Thursday, Jan. 25—Holy Cross vs. Valparaiso University, Ind.; Albright College, Pa., vs. University of Detroit.

Wednesday, Jan. 31—Brooklyn College vs. University of Akron; Syracuse vs. St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.

Thursday, Feb. 8—Holy Cross vs. St. Francis College, Brooklyn; Westminster College, Pa., vs. Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

Thursday, Feb. 15—U. S. Coast Guard Academy vs. Geneva College, Pa.; Rider College, N. J., vs. Marshall College, W. Va.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.305	Wietelmann	.237
Klutts	.281	Kichison	.216
Masi	.277	Workman	.210
Nieman	.264	Drews	.203
Wright	.261	Hofferth	.202
Phillips	.256	Culler	.000
Geraghty	.250	Poland	.053

Red Sox

Johnson	.328	Newsome	.244
Doerr	.325	Cronin	.242
Fox	.315	Culberson	.242
Finney	.287	Parise	.236
Tabor	.285	Conroy	.214
Metkovich	.278	Lake	.200
Bucher	.270	Lazor	.119
McBride	.246		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchingson	9	7	Barrett	9	15
Andrews	14	15	Javery	9	19
Rich	1	1	Hutchings	1	4
Tobin	17	19	Cardoni	0	6

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	7	Hausmann	4	7
Newman	11	9	Woods	4	7
Barrett	8	8	Terry	6	10
Dreisewerd	8	9	O'Neill	6	11
Cecil	3	5			

A Busy Bengal

The Detroit Tigers actually have a coach playing on their team when Paul Richards is working behind the plate. The catcher is a fine mechanical workman, and his ability to give the young Detroit pitchers the benefit of his long experience as a player and manager is invaluable.

Richards has done a great job with Hal Newhouser, the young Tiger southpaw. All season long Richards has coached, coaxed and guided Newhouser to victory after victory and made him one of the outstanding hurlers in the league . . . Richards has done a masterful job with Dizzy Trout, too, and this pair gives the Tigers the most potent one-two pitching punch in the American League.

Richards has played every infield position in addition to working behind the plate in his long career. He was given a brief trial with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1932 and then shipped to Minneapolis. The New York Giants carried nim for three years before they sold him to the Athletics in 1935. He spent seven years with Atlanta of the Southern Association and managed the club for five years starting in 1938. He established himself as a capable leader by winning two pennants and finishing second, third and fifth on the other occasions.

Wakefield Is Tiger Spark On Offense

DETROIT, Sept. 29 (AP) — He won't be the official batting champion of the American League, but Richard Cummins Wakefield, 23-year-old wheelhorse of the Detroit Tigers' batting attack, today boasted a .351 average, best of the circuit's regular players by more than 20 percentage points.

Wakefield, free-swinging Detroit left fielder who finished second to Luke Appling of Chicago with a .316 swat mark in 1943, can't win the official hitting crown this year because he will not have been able to compete in 100 games or go to bat 400 times before the season ends Sunday.

With Navy

It isn't Wakefield's fault. For the first half of the baseball campaign Dick was in Uncle Sam's Navy, rejoining the Tigers July 13 on a discharge from preflight school at Iowa City.

When Wakefield got back into his Tiger uniform, Detroit was in seventh place with a .462 percentage, just a half game out of the cellar. On Dick's return the Bengals started rolling. By July 20 they were in the first division and insiders were saying Wakefield was the sparkplug.

Now, with Detroit leading the league since Sept. 17, they're still saying it. In 72 games since his return, Dick has led the club's assault on enemy pitchers that has produced 50 victories—a .694 clip.

Pitchers Hal Newhouser and Paul Trout have hurled 55 Tiger triumphs between them, but a vote of the players would show that Wakefield's hitting power and improved defensive play have meant more than any single factor aside from the pitching in Detroit's drive for the pennant.

Like Williams

The powerful Chicagoan, whose swing at the plate reminds the experts of lithe Ted Williams, now has 94 hits and 51 runs batted-in for less than half a season's play. His four home runs since Sept. 20 boosted his 1944 homer total to 12, five more than he hit all last season. His Tuesday smash off Philadelphia's Luke Hamlin hit almost 20 feet up on the center field flagpole, 430 feet from home plate, and was one of the longest drives ever hammered in Briggs Stadium.

To Manager Steve O'Neill and the rest of the Tigers, belting Dick Wakefield, the $52,000 rookie of 1942, is worth his weight in runs-batted-in.

Braves Add Outfielder

The Braves have announced the purchase of Wayne Blackburn from Indianapolis of the American Association. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower, the newcomer hit .336 in 149 games this season, scored 104 runs and drove in 65 others.

The Braves today opened a four-game series with the Chicago Cubs, their final contests of the season.

Rain Considered a Break For Detroit Mound Stars

By the Associated Press

Rain sent the "experts" hunting for new angles today to figure out whether Detroit, St. Louis or New York would profit most by postponements in the American League pennant race. The answer appears to be Detroit.

If it pours until Sunday night, the Tigers could sit home by the fire and plan their World Series strategy while the Browns, one game back, and the Yankees, three lengths out, ruled lost opportunities.

All clubs were scheduled for double-headers today after yesterday's complete washout, but even another day of rain would not wash any games off the calendar for keeps. The same teams play one another the rest of the season four games and could make them up with twins on both Saturday and Sunday.

Rain Welcome

Steve O'Neill probably welcomed the downpour like a sharecropper in a drought as it gave him time to rest his weary Detroit pitching stars, Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouser. But Rufe Gentry, scheduled to go yesterday with only two days' rest, got an extra 24 hours before the pair with Washington, whom the Bengals have chewed 15 times in 18 starts. "Stubby" Overmire pitches the other.

Both Luke Sewell and Joe McCarthy had their hurling departments in order for their final crucial series. Nels Potter, the ace of the Browns staff with five wins in a row and 18 for the year, and Jack Kramer go today. Bob Muncrief and Denny Galehouse or Sig Jakucki follow up in the singles Saturday and Sunday, for St. Louis.

Hank Borowy and Ernie Bonham were on the Yankee list to tackle St. Louis today, with Marse Joe insisting his boys still were in the race. Although two Detroit victories or two New York defeats would put the mathematical eliminator on the champs, they could pull to within a game of the lead by taking a pair today . . . if . . . Washington knocked off Detroit twice.

Regulars Rest

In the East, the pennant-winning St. Louis Cardinals were polishing off some unfinished business with the Giants and getting lined up for Wednesday's opener in Sportsman's Park. Billy Southworth took Stan Musial, Walker Cooper, Ray Sanders and Marty Marion out for a rest and only used Johnny Hopp in the last of the ninth yesterday as rookie Blix Donnelly blitzed New York, 2-0, with five hits.

Ray Mueller set a new major league record by catching his 152d game in Cincinnati's 10-6 romp over Brooklyn. Leo Durocher learned just before game time he had been named to boss the Dodgers in 1945, but his joy was short lived as the Reds scored nine runs in the fourth. Other National Leaguers were not scheduled.

Frankie Hayes of the A's can also pass out Ray Schalk's old catching record, upping his total to 152 by catching both games in Cleveland.

Navy Team Bests Soldiers in Big Series at Hawaii

HONOLULU, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Navy, already crowned champion of Hawaii's "Servicemen's World Series," appears intent on sweeping the seven-game series with the Army which stands at five straight victories for the sailors.

Behind the five-hit pitching of Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer the Navy won yesterday's game, 12 to 2. New York's Johnny Mize contributed two hits in the Navy's big fourth inning when the sailors combined six safeties with five walks to score 10 runs. Dom Di Maggio (Boston Red Sox) and Al Brancato (Philadelphia Athletics) socked doubles in that inning.

The Navy also capitalized upon five walks, four of them in succession, and Yankee Joe Gordon's error in an overly-hasty double play attempt.

The Navy already had clinched the series title after its fourth win, but all seven games are being played. Others are scheduled Saturday and Sunday.

Score by innings:

											R	H	E
Navy	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	x		12	10	0
Army	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		2	5	2

Lien, Molberg (4), Hairston (4), Ardizoia (7), and Silvera; Vander Meer and Smith.

Moch Resigns

Robert O. Moch, head coach of crew at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1939, has resigned effective Nov. 1 to return to his home state of Washington where he will enter business, it was announced today.

Only last Saturday Tech crews culminated five successful years of coaching by Moch with a clean sweep of crew races with Cornell and Harvard on the Charles.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Boudreau, Cleveland, .328.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 124.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 200.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 42.
Triples—Stirnweiss and Lindell, New York, 18.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 54.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 29-9, .787.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .362.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 118.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 117.
Hits—Cavarretta, Chicago, 195.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 50.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 27.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-3, .850.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League Final Playoffs
Newark at Baltimore, postponed, rain.
Pacific Coast League Final Playoffs
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 0 (San Francisco leads, two games to none in best of seven series).
Eastern League Final Playoffs
Utica vs. Binghamton, postponed, rain.
Piedmont League Final Playoffs
Portsmouth 6, Lynchburg 4 (teams tied at three games each in best of seven series).

National League

					Games to Play
Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	
—	St. Louis	104	47	.689	3
14½	Pittsburgh	89	61	.593	4
16	Cincinnati	88	63	.583	3
29½	Chicago	74	76	.493	4
30	New York	65	86	.430	3
41½	Boston	62	88	.413	4
43	Brooklyn	61	90	.404	3
44½	Philadelphia	59	91	.393	4

Results Sept. 28
St. Louis 2, New York 0.
Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 6.
Only games scheduled.

American League

					Games to Play
Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	
—	Detroit	88	64	.579	4
½	St. Louis	85	65	.567	4
3	New York	83	67	.553	4
11	Boston	75	75	.500	4
14	Cleveland	72	78	.480	4
17	Chicago	69	81	.460	4
18	Philadelphia	68	82	.453	4
24	Washington	62	88	.413	4

Results Sept. 28
All games postponed.

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St. Louis Music Lovers Benefit From Able Work of Alma Cueny

By Elmore Condon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

Alma Cueny is a businesslike woman at her desk in the Hampden Hall building: every move has a purpose, every word, whether over the telephone or to her assistants, must carry its meaning without repetition or misunderstanding. Clear and correct thinking is her rule for accomplishment.

And her accomplishment as a concert manager has given her a high position among first citizens. For more than three decades Alma Cueny, with the early collaboration of her sister Elizabeth, has supplied St. Louis with concert artists. Years of business training and vacations in the musical capitals of Europe prepared her and her sister for their future work. And incidentally they reported to New York important new talent. Sigrid Onegin was one of their discoveries.

First Big Venture

But they waited years before a New York agency asked them to take over the St. Louis concert field in general and Ferruccio Busoni's recital in particular. It was a momentous step for them, and, though they were out of pocket in taking the risk of Busoni, they determined to succeed in a profession engaged in for the most part by men. Commercial benefits did not greatly interest them; for they were idealists.

"You see," Alma explained, her eyes smiling, "having hitched our wagon to the 'stars,' we meant to fill it with worthy and needy passengers."

In a word, they wanted to reach all classes of music lovers; but more than a decade was to pass before they found a way to realize this ideal. Meanwhile they not only brought the great artists to St. Louis but entertained them in their own home.

"Many of their autographed portraits are here on my walls," Alma said. And here is a youthful picture of Kreisler, whom we entertained many times. Note the boldness with which Chaliapin inscribed his photograph. Among the diseuses is Yvette Guilbert, who signed with 'deepest sympathies.' As to Rachmaninoff, it looks as if he had substituted for his name a line of dots and dashes; but he was always reserved about committing himself, save in his symphonies and in his playing. And up here is a fine picture of Richard Strauss—seignorial, wouldn't you say?

"Of later pictures, inscribed to me alone, are such artists as Robert Casadésus, Feuermann, John Charles Thomas, Argentinita, Lily Pons, Kirsten Flagstad—oh, an endless number of them. Flagstad was such a lovable person, though very inarticulate socially. Off the stage she was never anything but warmly unresponsive, due, I should say to shyness and a lack of familiarity with our language. Now Pinza, on the other hand—" Alma interrupted herself with a laugh. "I could chatter on and on about my artists; and these are only a few of the great ones we introduced to St. Louis.

"In the early days we were always blessed with large audiences; but we missed the music-loving Italians, and the descendants of the old French families of the Florissant Valley. We knew there were many music lovers, in fact, who felt they could not afford to pay the regular concert price. And these were the persons we wanted to reach; we had always hoped to find a way."

Founding of League

Happily, in due course, a civic plan was worked out by Dema Harshbarger, a businesswoman of Chicago. Her plan, in brief, was: First the audience, then the management, and finally the artist—a complete reversal of the usual order. At first glance the Cuenys wondered whether a large number of concertgoers could be interested ahead of time in a concert enterprise which had not a single artist to offer. But when it was understood that the newly organized Civic Music League was to be fundamentally co-operative, and that its reason for being was to buy and sell qualities of genius—these qualities frequently assembled orchestrally in highly complex concert disclosures—they were eager to invest their money and take the future on faith.

"Nearly 2,000 persons joined the Civic Music League that first year," said Miss Cueny, "the yearly dues being $5.00. With this money in the treasury, we engaged five first-rate artists, each of whom was to give a recital; thus each of the five concerts cost the subscriber one-fifth of his dues, or $1.00 a concert. You can imagine our joy that we could bring to our people—including all classes—the world's artists and orchestras at less than half the usual concert charge.

Distinguished Artists

"The five artists were: Vladimir de Pachmann, Cyrena Van Gordon, Claudia Muzio, Tito Schipa, and Mischa Elman. For the second season we had, besides single eminent artists, the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Thus the Civic Music League, a non-profit organization, became an established fact. Our people were more than happy that their small investment had brought them invaluable cultural returns. There has, of course, never been a deficit.

"Sister Elizabeth did not live to see the full development of the new plan of concert giving; but I have carried on with joy and satisfaction, for I know that the Civic Music League has been the means of bringing happiness and beauty to countless lives. I'm sure it has met a great need.

"Last season we turned hundreds away from our concerts; and for the forthcoming season—the twenty-first year of the Civic Music League—we are practically sold out, and have a waiting list. And we are keeping up to a high level of artistry in our concerts. Our program for this winter's series calls for a Charles Wagner production of Verdi's 'La Traviata'; Zino Francescatti, French violinist; Alexander Brailowsky, Russian pianist; Helen Traubel of the Metropolitan Opera Company; and again the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Dimitri Mitropoulos."

Alma Cueny, Secretary-Manager of the Civic Music League of St. Louis, pauses at her desk. On her wall are autographed portraits of many great artists whom she has been instrumental in bringing to her city. The best of concerts have been given at popular prices.

Red Cross Girls Get Help Frying Doughnuts When French Couples Join Moving Canteen

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American girls and the American Red Cross canteens are in France. They landed close on the heels of the liberating armies, and the story of their experiences is beginning to filter back through letters home. One comes from Carol Collver, Director of one of the Red Cross Clubs. She is an actress in private life, and she writes to her mother and father in Boston.

"Because of the sudden rapid advance of the war in France," she says, "we and our 1,600 pounds of equipment had been hurriedly removed from the four planes which were all set to take us over. All of our painstaking weighing, measuring and sorting of club equipment into 4,000-pound loads was for nothing, for, as it turned out, it was transported in a very casual sort of way, in small installments, any time there happened to be extra loading space on a plane headed far shoreward.

Tenting in Normandy

"Our tents had been flown over and erected in France a couple of weeks before our original date of departure. We opened the second day after our arrival, in Normandy. Because of the shortness of our expected stay at our first camp we were advised against gathering a French staff. So our first doughnuts were turned out by a motley assortment of GI cooks, who came and went according to their inclination of the moment. We had to rely entirely on volunteers who were willing to give up their time off. We drew five eager beavers who were really a great help in pulling us through those first experimental hours. They each had very firm ideas—all conflicting!

"Next day we were advised by the Colonel to gather our own workers, as there was now definitely no hope of our having an Army detail, even for a few days. This was at lunch. At 5 o'clock that afternoon our staff of five Normandy peasants, collected from neighboring farms, started work for us. They were quick to catch onto the idea of Le Donut and its creation, and they were intrigued by the results. So were all their children, and all their friends' children, who flocked around come serving time. All village offspring were received royally by the GI's, who kept them stuffed to the ears, as did we. It was probably well for them that we moved on, four days later!

French Very Cordial

"It's wonderful, every minute of being here and being in on the celebration everywhere we go. There's no doubt in our minds now as to the feelings of the French people as a whole. The best is the extreme warmth with which we're received in even the most bombed-out villages."

Among the peasants first recruited by the club were a young couple—Roger and Marie. They had a two-year-old daughter, called Christiane, and they had been bombed out of six villages in succession. Just before they reached the village where the Red Cross Club was, they had been sleeping in sand dunes near Cherbourg.

Marie learned doughnut-making quickly. She also learned American and was inordinately proud of it. Soon she was managing the serving all alone, Miss Collver says, and very capably putting to use her few words of English. "The GI's ask her for café, but Marie comes back at them with the query, 'Will you take it black or with cream and sugar?'

"When first exposed to our lingo," Miss Collver reports, "she remarked that it sounded a lot like English, and was amazed when I told her that Americans don't have a language all their own. Though after long exposure to GI's, one sometimes wonders!"

When the club had to move on, Marie, Roger, and Christiane agreed to go along, too. "They took to the idea of moving along with us with the true vagabond spirit," says Miss Collver, "The Army seemed pleased to have them come along and were willing to provide them a tent for their quarters.

Child Aboard Jeep

"The convoy left at 5 o'clock in the morning, and we left shortly afterwards in the Red Cross jeep—with Roger, Marie, Christiane and all of their worldly goods, which filled two pieces of luggage, a crumpled paper bag and a string basket. Need I say, the effect was anything but military, and all the convoys we met were puzzled, intrigued, and cheered by Christiane, who waved enthusiastically at every passing truck.

"When we arrived at our new camp, we found that our tenting ground was still undetermined—a lucky break, as we promptly picked the prettiest and most central field on the post, with the enlisted men's quarters on one side and the officers' on the other across the creek.

"That first night, because of the shortage of details, even the top colonels had to put up their own tents. We, not feeling strong of muscle after our day on the road, adjourned to a hotel at the nearby town, and it wasn't until the following night that the necessary manpower was assembled to put up all the Red Cross tents.

"Meantime that day, we'd been out calling on the maire and the curé, with a view to gathering our staff, so that by the time our tents were up, our four additional French people were ready to start work. We'd found the married-couple angle so successful that we made a point of gathering two more of these, who, with Marie and Roger, gave us three pairs of workers. The breaking-in process was a cinch in the hands of Roger and Marie, who, between them, showed the new people the ropes in very short time. That night (the first following the setting up of the tents) we opened full force.

"For the first two days our workers had to lug water, a pair at a time, across two fields, but a tank was finally installed and life settled down into a comfortable routine and our worries were over.

"For wastebaskets we use lard boxes turned on end and painted gay colors. For doughnut containers, one of our Frenchmen, a carpenter by trade, is building us cupboards, each designed to hold layer upon layer of trays. Our doughnuts have been much more shapely since one of these was put into use. And the wasps don't stand half a chance any more!"

Good Recipes Give Fish Boost in Family Favor

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's good news this season in the fact that supplies of both fresh and frozen fish promise to be ample. And if you just pop the fish in a pan and fry it the same old way each time, there's more good news in this array of recipes. Serve fish in any of these guises, and we promise the family will never say, "What? Fish again?"

Baked Fish Casserole

¾ cup rice
¾ pound fish fillet
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
3 tablespoons salad oil
1 clove garlic, minced
2 onions, minced
2 tomatoes, chopped
1½ cups chicken stock or 1½ bouillon cubes dissolved in 1½ cups boiling water
2 teaspoons minced parsley
Pinch of saffron, if desired

Parboil rice 10 minutes. Sprinkle fillet with salt and pepper and cut into small pieces. Fry garlic and onion in oil until soft and yellow. Add drained rice and stir until golden brown. Stir in tomatoes, diced fish, parsley and saffron, add broth or bouillon. Mix well and transfer to a greased casserole. Cover and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for 30 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

Sweet and Sour Fish

3½ pounds pike or other fish
1 cup hot fish stock
4 gingersnaps (optional)
½ cup brown sugar
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup seeded raisins
½ teaspoon onion juice
1 lemon, seeded and sliced

Clean, slice and salt fish and let stand for several hours. Boil 20 minutes, drain and bone, reserving 1 cup of fish stock. Combine remaining ingredients; cook until smooth and thick and pour over fish. Serve cold. Serves 6.

Fish Fritters

1 pound small fish
3 eggs, separated
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon minced garlic
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Cook fish, remove skin and bones and mash. Beat egg yolks until light and thick, then add flour, salt, pepper, garlic, parsley, and fish. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop by tablespoons into hot deep fat (360-370° F.) and fry until brown. Serves 4.

Fresh Fish Salad

2 cups flaked cooked fish
1 cup cooked elbow macaroni
½ cup diced celery
1 tablespoon chopped onion
¼ cup chopped sweet pickle
⅓ cup French dressing
Dash tabasco sauce
¼ teaspoon salt

Combine all ingredients and chill for at least 1 hour before serving. Serves 6.

Baked Red Snapper

3 pounds red snapper
5 tablespoons butter or margarine
Salt and pepper, flour
1 medium onion, sliced
2 to 3 stalks celery diced
1 No. 2 can (2½ cups) tomatoes
1 small green pepper, chopped
1 pimento, chopped
2 lemons, sliced

Have whole fish cleaned. Rinse in salt water. Melt butter or margarine in roasting pan, spread over fish. Season with salt and pepper; roll in flour. Place in roaster. Combine remaining ingredients, except lemon. Spread over fish. Add lemon slices and enough water to barely cover bottom of roaster. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 30 to 45 minutes, basting with sauce every 15 minutes. Carefully remove to platter and garnish with fresh lemon slices. Serves 6.

Haddock in Cream

1½ pounds fillet of haddock
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
3 small onions
1 cup top milk or cream
Parsley
Paprika

Wipe haddock with damp cloth and place in baking dish. Mix lemon juice, mustard, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper together and pour over haddock. Add onions and cream. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes. Garnish with parsley and sprinkle with paprika. Serves 6.

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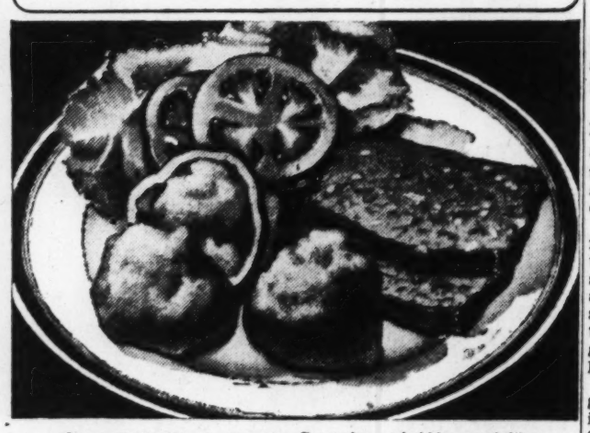

Spanish Corn Puffs Crusty-brown, bubbly morsels like fritters. Tender, tasty and different.

Fried foods are so easy to digest when you cook them this way!

SERVE these crispy, piping-hot corn fritters for lunch or supper in a vegetable plate, with cold cuts or fried chicken. See how your folks lay into them! They're so crisp, and tender, and delicate thanks to pure, bland Spry!

Fried foods do so much to make meals exciting. And it's a joy to fry with pure, all-vegetable Spry . . . No unpleasant smoke or smell when you fry the Spry way. And foods are so digestible even children can eat them! Try this recipe . . .

Spanish Corn Puffs

2 eggs
1 cup mashed potatoes
½ cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons milk
1 cup canned whole corn kernels
2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped
1 tablespoon pimiento, chopped

Beat eggs, add potatoes, and beat well. Add sifted flour, baking powder, salt, and paprika. Add remaining ingredients and mix well.

Drop by tablespoonfuls into hot Spry (375° F.) about 1½ inches deep and fry until golden brown, turning once. Drain on absorbent paper. Thank Spry for that golden-brown, delicate-tasting bubbly crust that seals in all the good flavor. Serve with cold sliced meat and sliced tomatoes. Serves 6.

Thrift note: Spry is so pure, you can fry with it over and over. Just cool and strain into an empty can. New Easy-Mix Spry is grand for all your baking too. Get lighter, better tasting cakes with New Spry and its easy new cake method.

Business Girls' Sewing Club Gets Results

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have belonged to sewing clubs before but we have never sewed," said a young seamstress laughingly.

How many of you who have belonged to sewing clubs would agree? Didn't you often become so tied up with election of officers and paying of dues that sewing became incidental?

But the occasion that brought forth the above remark was something different in the way of a sewing club. Here were ten girls all grouped around a large table sewing away with great enthusiasm. Perhaps one of the group would stop long enough to lend a hand to her neighbor.

This was obviously not a social gathering. The girls were meeting together to accomplish something. They wanted to learn how to sew. Some were used to manipulating a needle but had never before made clothes for themselves. Others were even so new at sewing they were learning how to run a basting line and use a thimble.

Wanted Instruction

The club was started by employees in a business organization. Several girls were interested in making their own clothes with the aid of an instructor. Plans were carried through. The girl who was to be the instructor was an employee who was experienced in making clothes and who had had domestic-arts training in college.

When the group met for the first time, it was agreed that the business details must be kept incidental to actual sewing. The only officers really needed were a chairman and a treasurer. The chairman would take care of any urgent phone calls and the treasurer would be in charge of dues.

A room in the business organization was donated to the group. In it was a large table suitable to work on. The only conveniences lacking were sewing machines, an ironing board and an electric iron. A covered board was supplied by the maintenance department of the organization. An iron was loaned to the group for as long as they wanted to use it.

One member brought her own sewing machine and the club rented it at a small fee. Another sewing machine was rented by the month from a firm in the city. Since about ten members were present regularly, 25 cents per person per week was ample for dues. Dues were paid regularly each week whether a member was present or absent.

Three Hours a Week

One night a week the girls gathered directly after work. They met about 5 o'clock and dismissed at 8. By special permission, however, they could sew at any other free time, providing no other group was using their club room.

In two months, girls who had never sewed before had made one or two dresses. After each meeting progress was noticeable. Accomplishment was quickened because the girls worked with their instructor, worked with each other and adhered to uniform suggestions made at the very beginning.

Started on Dresses

The three most important suggestions were: Make a dress for the first try, sew with the same trade-name pattern, and buy a pattern only after guidance from the instructor.

Since virtually every girl followed these rules fewer individual instructions were needed. What the instructor showed one girl, often applied to her neighbor. One sewing hint would call up other useful ones.

By talking over the type of pattern she wanted with the instructor a girl often escaped tackling a style too advanced for her. Easy-to-manage fabrics were also advised.

This kind of group sewing might easily be carried on in any neighborhood or small community. In many a home a basement fixed up for war relief work might do double duty, serving for a sewing club, too. The important thing is to have the guiding hand of someone who knows not only how to sew but also how to direct others.

Probably many a husband would be in favor of his wife belonging to such a club if he knew he would be spared measuring dress hems in the future.

B. J. D.

Easy Patty Shells

When baking a pie, make an extra amount of pastry and shape into patty shells to store for future use. Bake over inverted muffin tins and place, when cold, in the refrigerator. They will keep well for at least a week and may be used either for creamed dishes or desserts. To insure crispness, reheat in a moderate oven for five minutes before using. It will be found a great convenience to have these shells on hand, especially in the summer.

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1943 volume to date	226,009,202

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.3	Prev. day	54.3
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	50.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

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ACF-Brill Motor	6	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Acme Steel 3	1	61½	61½	61½	
Adams Exp .15e	1	11¼	11½	11½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	40⅛	40	40	
Alaska Juneau	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Alleghany Corp	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Alleghany pf	13	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	52	51⅞	51¾	+ ¾
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	4	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
Alleg & West 6 †	60	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148½	148½	148½	— ⅞
Allied Mills 2e	14	33⅛	31⅞	31½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	12	36⅞	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	113½	114½	114½	+1
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	1	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	1	76¾	76¾	75¾	+1
Am Bank Note .80	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	4	16	16	16	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	42½	42½	42½	
Am Cable & Rad	30	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
Am Can 3	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	90	178	177	177	—2
Am Car & F 2½e	8	38⅛	38¼	38½	— ¼
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	1	113	112¾	112¾	
Am Chicle 4a	190	122	120¾	121¾	— ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	8	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Colortype .60	1	13	13	13	— ¼
Am Distil	3	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	6	90½	90	90	+1
Am & For Pow	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	36	36	36	
Am Hide & Leath	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	41	41	41	
Am Ice	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
An Internat .20e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	47	21¼	20⅞	21¼	
Am Locom pf 7	5	97½	96⅞	97½	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am News Co 1.80	240	36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Am Pow & Lt	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	3	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	3	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .30e	19	12⅛	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	17	15	15	15	
Am RM pf 4½ †	930	72⅜	71¾	72⅞	+1⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Am Seating	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	200	31	31	31	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	40	158¾	158½	158¾	+1¼
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Stove 90e	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	47⅛	46	47⅛	+1¾
Am Sugar pf 7	4	125¼	125	125	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	162⅛	161¾	161⅞	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	5	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	—1⅛
Am Tob B 3a	18	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	4	145¾	145	145¼	—1
Am Type Fdrs ¼e	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1¾e	4	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	7	9	8¾	9	
Am Woolen	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
An Wool pf 8k	1	88	88	88	+1
Am Zinc L & S	26	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¾e	21	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C&Se †	170	31½	30¼	30¼	—1¼
Anchor H-G .45e	2	25¾	25½	25½	
Andes Copper ¾e	1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
APW Paper	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	92¼	92	92	
ArmstrongCork3½e	2	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Assd D Gds1p6 †	20	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Atch T & S F 6	21	66	64⅞	66	+1¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	94	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	19	39¾	38¾	39¾	+1¼
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	30	29¾	30	+ ⅞
Atl Refining 1e	8	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	60	112½	111	111	—2
Atlas Corp ½e	28	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	57	57	57	+ ¼
AtlasPowd2¼e †	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
Atlas Teck 1.60	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1⅛
Aust Nichols	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Aust N pfA3½ak †	100	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ¼
Aviation Cp .10e	57	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	16	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	34	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	25	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½ak †	10	61½	61½	61½	
Barber Asph 1.40	2	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	100	50	50	50	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 4	*12	16¼	16	16	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	10	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	52	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	4	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20	20	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	5	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	10	62⅜	61⅝	62	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122	121	122	+2
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	26	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ¾e	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	30	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	4	32⅜	32½	32½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
BowerBBear 1½e	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	8	39⅜	39½	39⅝	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	114	11¾	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	18	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg5pf5 †	300	67½	67	67½	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Burling Mills1.60	8	33½	33⅜	33⅜	
BurrAddMach.55e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Butler Bros .45e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Calif Pack 1½	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾ae	12	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Canad Pacific h½e	26	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Caro C & O 5	†100	112½	112¼	112¼	
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	31	28	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
Case Jl pf 7 †	100	146	145½	146	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	52	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾k	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½g	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	13	21	20½	21	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent VioletaS1½e	10	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 2½e	6	32½	32	32	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	31	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†550	115½	114	115	+1¾
Chain Belt ¾ae	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Champ P & F ¾e	4	28¾	28	28⅜	
Checker Cab	4	43	42¾	42¾	
Ches & Ohio 3	10	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
Chi & E III ½pg	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	7	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
Chi Grt Wpf1⅞k	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ½
Chi Mail Or .45e	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Chi & No West	65	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅞
Chi & NW pf .15e	52	46¼	45½	46	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½g †	10	55¾	55¼	55¾	— ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	12	92	91½	92	+ ¼
City I&F 1.20	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Clev E l pf 4½ †	10	115	115	115	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1¼e	3	36⅝	36½	36½	
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	50	149½	149½	149½	+2¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	137	137	137	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	50	627½	627½	627½	+ ¾
Colgate-Pim ½aa	2	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Pref4¼k †	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Collins & Aik ¾ae	3	37½	37	37½	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18	17¾	18	
Col & South †	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Col&South 1pf †	110	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	5	32½	32	32	
ColB'castB 1.20e	4	32	31⅞	32	+ ½
Colum G&E .10e	18	4½	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	85	85	85	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	78	78	78	
Colum Pict ½ae	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Comi Credit 2	6	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	4	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .30e	7	16½	16	16	
Com Ed 1.40	16	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
Com'with&South	65	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	14	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅞
Conc Edison 1.60	21	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	5	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	32½	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
Cons Laund .60e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 2	105	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	17	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	100	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
Container Corp ¾ae	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Consol'n Coal	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	4	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45e	24	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	3	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅜
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29	29	29	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	11	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	130	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	179	177¼	178¼	—1½
Cornell-D-E .60e	5	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	14	25	24¾	25	
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	109½	109½	109½	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	1	21½	21½	21½	
Crown Zeller 1	13	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	9	35	34½	35	+ ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79½	79¼	79⅜	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf †	90	23	22¾	23	+ ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	72	16¾	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅞
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Cuneo Press 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	21	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	90	130	128½	130	+3
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55	55	55	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	87	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¼ae	20	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¾
Davega Stores .30e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Davison Chem 1e	13	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	15	39½	37¾	39½	+2
Deere & Co 2e	3	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	20	32⅞	31¾	32¾	
Del Lack & West	27	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	290	39	38	39	
Diam Match 1½g	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1	4	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	5	32⅞	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	4	40	40	40	
Dome Mines 1.20h	1	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr 5g	44	68½	66½	68	+1½
Dow Chem 3	*3	125	124½	125	+2½
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	41⅛	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	10	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾ae	4	154	153⅞	153⅞	— ⅛
du Pont pf 4½a	2	125½	125½	125½	+ ⅜
Eagle Pich L .45e	16	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	—1
East Kodak pf6 †	50	189	189	189	—4
Eaton Mfg 3	4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
Edis Bros St .80a	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Elec Boat 1e	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	87½	87½	87½	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	7	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	16⅛	16⅞	16	
Endic-John pf 4 †	10	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	13	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	40	101	100½	100½	— ½
EPS$5Apf5½k †	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	5	1	1	1	
Erie R R ½ae	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½ae	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	56	56	56	+1
EurekaVCleaner½g	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ½ae	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	60	40¾	39½	40¼	+1½
Fairbanks Morse1a	11	41	40½	41	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	65	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼k	†120	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Sm 1¾ae	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs1½g	12	28¾	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¾ae	3	26	25⅞	26	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	49	49	49	+ ¾
FirestoneT&R1½e	6	49¼	49	49	
First Nat Strs2½a	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Flintkote .45e	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	4	37¼	37	37	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	60	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Food Mach 1.40	8	62	62	62	
Foster Wheel ½e	5	22	21¾	22	+1
Fox Metro Th A 2½	20	32⅞	31¾	32¾	
Francisco Sugar	9	17¼	16½	16¾	
Frank Simon pf	10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅞
Freeport Sulph 2	1	31¾	31⅜	31¾	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	30	113	113	113	
Gabriel Co ¼ae	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gardner Denver 1	2	15	15	15	
Gamewell 2¼ae †	90	40	39	40	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	30	54	54	54	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
Gen Baking .60	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pfB †	70	155½	155½	155½	+1
Gen Cable	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cablepf5¼ak†	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	27	27	27	
Gen Elec 1.40	50	37⅜	37	37¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅞	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	114	114	114	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	29	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	20	140	140	140	
Gen Motors 2½ae	18	62½	61⅞	62½	+ ⅝
Gen Out Adv ¼ae	*1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	54	53¾	54	+1
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	10	9¾	10	
Gen Real & Util	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	15	90½	89¼	90	+3
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†3180	92¾	90	92½	+2⅞
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	28	28	28	—1
Gillette Saf R .80	36	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5½pf6	1	99	99	98	+ ½
Glidden Co .90e	2	23⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	113¼	112	113¼	+2¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103	103	103	
Goodrich BF 1½e	8	50¾	50½	50¾	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103	103	103	
Goodyear T&R1¼ae	14	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½ag	6	16½	15⅞	16½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	65	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	16½	16¼	16¼	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	25	39	38½	39	+ ½
Gt West Sug 1.80e	2	26½	26½	26½	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	154	154	153	—1
Green H L 2a	1	50	50	50	
Greyhound Corp 1	20	21½	21¾	21½	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Grum Aircr En 1e	65	21⅞	21	21¾	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	25	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	53½	53	53½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	12	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ¼
Hack W pfA1¾k †	220	28½	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼ae	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hanna 4¼ pf	10	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker 1	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Harb-Walk pf6 †	20	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
Hayes Indust ½e	29	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hayes Mfg	203	7½	7¾	7¾	
Hercules Motor 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Hercules Pow1½e	1	83½	82½	83½	+ ½
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	121	121	121	—1
Holland Furn 2	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Hershey Sugar 1	1	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
Homestake Min	5	43½	42⅞	43½	+ ½
Houd-Hers A 2½	1	44	44	44	
Houd-Hers B ¾e	5	17¼	17	17¼	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	66	66	66	+ ¾
Houston Oil	16	16⅛	16½	16½	
Howe Sound 1½e	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	27	27	27	
Hudson Motor .30e	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	8	29	28½	29	+ ¼
Illinois Central	21	17	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	10	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
Ill Cent pf	6	38½	36¾	38½	+1¾
InspirstCopper ¾ae	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	2	38½	38¼	38¼	
Interch Cp pf 6 †	60	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
InserialeIron .35g	3	9	8⅞	9	
Int Harvester 2.60	15	80	79⅞	80	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7†	70	174¾	174¼	174¾	+ ¼
InMineralsC¼e	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
Int Mining	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	22	30	29⅞	30	— ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7†	*33	135	133¾	135	+1¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware	33	35
American Manufacturing	50¾	52¾
American Manuf 5 pf	96½	..
American Optical	31	33
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	43	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	81	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applier Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	51	54¼
Art Metal Construction	24½	28¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅞	21½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch ⅝ Lomb Opt Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8¾	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18¾	20⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	22⅜	24⅛
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39¼
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34¼	36¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	9⅛	10⅛
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	18¼
Colonial Stores	22¼	24
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	46¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	31⅝
Domestic Finance orp pf	28¼	30⅝
Draper Corporation	75⅝	78¾
Durez Plastic-Chemical	25½	27½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	10⅜	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅞	22¾
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fir Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17⅛
General Machinery	22¼	24½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	89	..
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	35¼	37¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	..
Harrington & Richardson	11⅛	13⅛
Haskellite Mfg Co	7½	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	38	40½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅞	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Detroit	14	15⅜
Kenuall Company	10⅞	12⅛
*Kennedy's Inc pf	21¼	23
Landers Frary & Clark	40¼	42¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅝	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114	119
Marathon Paper Mills	29¾	31¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66½
Merck & Co	37½	40¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	45	48¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10½
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	20⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	78	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80¼	84½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅝	30⅛
National Shirt Shops	15⅝	17⅛
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¼	70¼
New England Lime	47	49
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	10	11⅜
Parker Appliance	13½	14⅝
*Plymouth Cordage Company	117	122
Quincy & Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy MktC B ¾ W B pf	50½	..
RemingtonArms Co Inc	2⅞	⅞
Richardson & Co	50½	53¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	63¼	..
Sanford Mills	4	44¼
Submarine Signal Co	35¼	37¾
Tampax Inc	57½	62¾
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4¼
United Elastic Corp	17	18¼
U S Envelope Company	77	81¼
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	125	136
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	95	98¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¾	31¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	44½	47½
Warren Bros Class C	18½	20¾
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Wickshire Spencer Steel	12	13½

* Exdividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¼	120¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	99¾	103¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	118¾	122¾
Empire District Elec	14¾	15¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	48¾	51¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¾	35½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	106¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	105½	109¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	32¼	34½
No States Power Del 6 pf	73¼	76¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	82¼	85¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	118¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¼	120¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	104¾	110¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	107¼
Public Service Colo	26¾	28¾
Public Service Ind	18½	19¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¼	108¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	105¾	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14¾	15¾
SanDiego Gas & Electric	13¼	14¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20¾	22¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	118	..
Southwestern Public Service	15⅞	17¼
Tampa Electric Co	25½	27¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅝	16¾

M N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Banger Hydro-Electric	13¼	14½
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	87½	95⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120½	125½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16⅝	17⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107	..
Conn Light & Power	42⅜	45⅛
Eastern Utilities Assoc	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40¾	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	85½	87½
Hartford Electric Light	54½	57¼
Haverhill Electric	27	29¾
Haverhill Gas Light	17½	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	14⅜	15¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	22½	..
Lowell Electric Light	39¾	42¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	83¼	87½
Mass Power & Light pf	18½	19¾

September 27, 1944

ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 161

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Saturday, October 14, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1944, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

WILLIAM A. HART, Treasurer.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 222

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, September 26, 1944.

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

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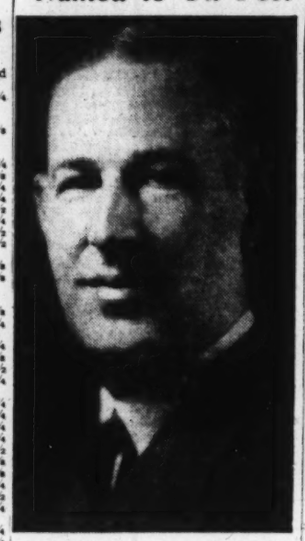


Kaiden-Kazanjian

B. I. Graves

Vice-president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, who has been appointed by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes as chairman of the Petroleum Industry East Coast Supply and Transportation Committee. He succeeds W. Alton Jones, who was recently appointed chairman of the General Industry Committee. Mr. Graves is a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council, is chairman of the Products Conservation Committee, and has been associated with the East Coast Supply Committee since its formation.

	Bid	Asked
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34¾	37¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34½	38¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	63¼	65
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	102	106
N E Public Serv $6 pr ym	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	45	47½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	43	45½
Newport Electric	33	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	8½
Springfield Gas Light	22	24
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

*Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48½	51
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39⅞	41⅝
Agricultural (3a)	72½	76
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11¾	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insur Newark (½a)	14	15¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	51½	54½
American Reserve	15¾	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	58¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	590	610
Camden Fire (1)	20½	22⅞
City of Ne York (½e)	17⅞	19⅞
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53½	55½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	22½	24½
General Reinsurance (2)	47¼	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17⅝	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	7¾	8⅞
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	25¾	28½
Homestead (½)	14	..
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	84¾	87¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	36¾	39¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	67¼	70¾
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.60)	5⅝	6½
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7⅛
National Union (2a)	161	171
New Amsterdam Casuayt (1)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¼	49¼
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14⅝
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	82½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	84½	88½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80	84
Preferred Accident (.80)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a	34⅜	36⅞
ReinsuranceCorNY(.075e†)	4⅞	6¾
Republic InsuranceCoTex(1.20)	27½	29¼
Revere(P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fir & Marine	67¾	70¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	33⅜	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	53¼	57
Travelers (16)	804	818
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅝	38¾
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guar (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20s)	30¼	32½

a—Also extra or extras.
s—Paid last year.
e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.95	4.32
Aero Exchange Holding	28.50	30.375
American Business Shares	3.74	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	14.68	15.79
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.07	106.32
Boston Fund	17.96	19.31
Broad Street Investing	29.72	32.13
Bullock Fund	15.78	17.26
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.32	30.46
Chemical Fund	9.86	10.67
Christian Securities Co	2530.00	2625.00
Commodity Corp	8.82	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.38	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.91	23.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.48	14.47
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.22	20.70
Fund Investors Inc	23.07	25.28
General Capital	34.53	37.13
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.21	6.83
Low Priced Shares	5.85	6.44
Railroad Shares	3.49	3.86
Railroad Equip Shares	4.36	4.80
Steel Shares	4.17	4.82
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.36	24.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.01	1.12

†Keystone Custodian Funds

Bid		Asked
29.58	S-1	26.78
32.18	S-2	14.47
19.88	S-3	11.82
10.14	S-4	5.27
19.02	K-2	23.78
98.10		..
41.60		..
9.10		10.01
4.60		5.20
21.82		24.46
10.89		11.71
11.31		12.36
1.33		1.46
13.02		14.03

Automobile	6.82	7.51
Railroad	8.36	8.91
Railroad Equip	7.70	8.47
Steel	6.17	6.79
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.35	24.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.52	.57
Putnam Fund	14.22	15.20
Quarterly Income Shares	6.575	7.225
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.35
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Republ Invest Fund	3.43	3.76
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.23	98.11
State Street Invest	43.00	46.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	16.93	18.00

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.83	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.66
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.40	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	17.00	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.83	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.198	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.75	36.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Bank Warns Of Creeping Collectivism

"Deep-seated forces have been allowed to set the national pattern and shape the course of events in this country away from the American system toward creeping collectivism," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing, the bank says: "The basic cause of this trend has been the tendency to shy away from difficult national problems. From early Colonial days to within a short period of the First World War, whenever economic pressure becomes too great, large numbers of our people moved west to take up free lands. In other words, the frontier served as a shock absorber in hard times.

"Since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System about three decades ago, we have sought to escape from trying economic conditions by the extension of credit as a panacea for our ills. Now we are approaching the stage where it would be dangerous to draw further on our line of national credit except in case of absolute necessity, as can readily be seen when only a cursory survey is made of the consequences of mounting debt.

"At the end of the war the Federal debt may be in the neighborhood of 300 billion dollars, while the Federal budget will be around 20 billion dollars. Our fixed charges —Federal, state, and local taxes plus interest on long-term private debt—in the postwar period may be approximately 30 billion dollars. In order to carry this burden without undue strain on our economy we shall need a minimum national income of about 125 billion dollars.

"In the event our income should fall, say to the level of the boom year 1929 of around 80 billion dollars, our fixed charges would be nearly 40 per cent, whereas during the dark days of 1932 they were only 27 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that if we are to preserve private enterprise and a democratic form of government, we must see to it that not only our economy functions effectively but that we have a thorough understanding of the forces at work, and then set our compass and plot the course toward our objectives.

"But the spending theorists brush aside the staggering debt burden and contend that the war has demonstrated that the lavish outpouring of Federal funds can in peactime sustain a high level of employment and of purchasing power. Where the money is coming from does not give these proponents any concern.

"A stand soon must be taken against this defeatist philosophy; otherwise, we shall drift down the stream so far that we shall not be able to turn back."

C. & O. Note Issue Awarded to Bankers

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has awarded, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, an issue of $2,200,000 of 1944 serial equipment trust certificates to the National City Bank of Cleveland, acting on behalf of itself and five other banks.

The five included the First National Bank of Cincinnati, the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo; the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, and First and Merchants National Bank of Richmond, Va.

The winning bid was 99.807 for 1¾ per cent obligations, an interest cost of approximately 1.787 per cent, the C. & O. reported.

The certificates will mature in 10 equal annual installments, payable each Oct. 1 starting in 1945. They are to finance in part the purchase of 10 freight locomotives at a cost of approximately $2,811,828.

B. & M. Shows Decline In August Net Income

Net income of $639,543 over and above its fixed charges, and $426,830 after contingent charges was earned by the Boston and Maine Railroad in August, it is shown in the monthly financial statement of the road made public last night. This compares with net income after fixed charges of $978,235 reported by the road in August, 1943.

The statement shows that total revenues of the road in August this year were less by $483,874.30, or 6 per cent, than those reported in August, 1943. Expenses in August this year were greater by $63,889.83, or 1.2 per cent than those reported in August last year.

Frederick E. Williamson

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP) — Frederick E. Williamson, who passed on here today, was president of the New York Central Railroad from 1932 until he resigned last August. During his term as president he guided the road through the country's worst depression which saw more than 30 per cent of the railroad mileage of the nation forced into bankruptcy or receivership protection.

Only last week Mr. Williamson resigned as a director and member of the executive committee of the Association of American Railroad and chairman of the Association's Eastern Presidents' Conference.

In recognition of his achievements, he was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Yale University, his Alma Mater, in 1932 and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Colgate three years later.

Laboratory Seeks All-Round, High Octane Antiknock 'Gas'

Second of two articles on the development of high-octane-rating super-fuels for airplanes.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The previous article outlined the work at the new $500,000 Standard Oil Company (N. J.) aviation engine laboratory to test the "super-fuels" which are being supplied at a colossal rate to the Armed Forces.

"Straight-run" gasoline is an alphabet soup of C's and H's, of carbon and hydrogen atoms arranged in molecules in thousands of various forms, of which some, like "normal heptane," can stand no pressure at all, and others, like 2, 2, 4 trimethyl pentane (the original standard antiknock isooctane) can take very high compression without misbehaving.

By and large, a few of the general rules are known which cause certain hydrocarbon molecule arrangements to resist knocking, such as, for instance, the fact that branched or "isomerized" molecules are more resistant than "straight-chain" molecules. But not much is even yet known along this line except empirically, and even then the great problem is not to find such particular molecules, but to find them and then to learn how to produce them in commercial quantities.

Problem of "Rich Mixture"

Since the war, a further complication has been introduced into the search. It involves the ticklish matter of "rich mixture," known to the average motorist as the fact that a carburetor mixture which gives more gasoline in relation to air, can produce more power but at higher cost in gasoline consumption.

This problem is acute in the case of airplane engines because of the two conflicting needs—for take-off and quick combat, when the fuel should give the fastest power-output, and for cruising on long trips, when it should give the greatest economy in terms of gasoline consumed per mile, a factor that determines range and payload.

These needs conflict; for a gasoline or carburetor adjustment which gives the greater power will lessen economy, and vice versa. As a Jersey engineer put it, "For high power output, as at take-off, an engine designed to give maximum fuel economy at cruising conditions must run with a rich mixture, for . . . otherwise it would knock, overheat, and quickly be destroyed."

Reason for this is that "rich mixtures produce less heat, hence less knock . . . with rich mixtures, the heat evolved per pound of fuel . . . is reduced. This produces less temperature rise in the cylinders. . ."

The problem, therefore, is to find the type of gasoline which will give the best antiknock performance under either rich-mixture conditions, or under lean-mixture (cruising) conditions, or under the most desirable combination. This is because of the "extremely great rate of change in antiknock quality, in many cases, between lean mixture and rich mixture. Should the latter more nearly represent average flight performance than the former, the actual relative performance would in some cases be the opposite from that derived from data based on lean-mixture rating.

Two Ratings Required

Thus a further complication of great importance is introduced into so-called octane-rating or antiknock rating. Some gasolines that act very prettily on rich mixture may do poorly on lean, and vice versa. Thus gasoline instead of having a single antiknock rating has to have two, one for its cruising performance, when the pilot wants to nurse his gas and go farthest on it, and the other for take-off or combat performance when he wants to "pour on the coal" and get every possible ounce of energy out of it regardless of cost in fuel consumption.

Essentially the problem is the same as though a nutrition expert were looking for the foods that would either (a) give an athlete the quickest pick-up, or; (b) would give the steady walker the best result, or; (c) would provide the best blend for the man who wanted to be able to walk efficiently most of the time but to sprint effectively once in a while.

Results should be of great benefit in the Pacific campaign, for which new knowledge of fuels to be got in the New Jersey test lab. from simulated operating conditions can select the gasoline which can give either (1) better rich-mixture quality for the same cruising range, or (2) greater cruising range for the same emergency rich-mixture performance.

Out of this also can come better gasolines for the dashboard adjustments known to the pilots as "automatic rich" and "automatic lean," in which the carburetor is given an almost human power to vary the mixture of gasoline and air going through its throat to get either greatest economy or greatest power, whichever the pilot wants at the time.

P. C. A. Places Order For 15 DC-4 Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Pennsylvania Central Airlines has signed a contract with the Douglas Aircraft Company for nearly $10,000,000 worth of the super 4-engine transport planes which have speeds of 300 miles or more an hour.

Calling for delivery of 15 of the sleek, high-speed DC-4's within several months after peace, this was one of the largest single orders yet placed for these luxurious sky-giants.

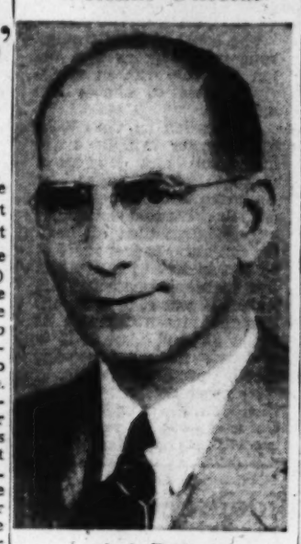
Contracts were executed with President Donald Douglas by C. Bedell Monro, P. C. A. President, and J. H. Carmichael, Vice-President of the second oldest domestic airline.

Mr. Monro declared that airline transportation would bring such cities as Washington and Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago, New York and Washington, within an hour or less of each other.

Heads Publishing Firm

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Directors of the Indianapolis News announced the selection of C. Walter McCarty as president and general manager of the Indianapolis News Publishing Company, succeeding the late Richard M. Fairbanks. Mr. McCarty has been with the news since 1914. Mrs. Richard Fairbanks was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's passing.

Bendix Official



A. A. Kucher

Director of research of Bendix Aviation Corporation and chairman of its long-range planning committee, elected a vice-president, it was announced by Ernest R. Breech, president. Prior to joining Bendix in 1942, Mr. Kucher was associated with General Motors Corporation for 11 years.

Banker Declares Veterans Give U. S. Big Opportunity

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29 (AP) —Americans should regard the return of war veterans as a "marvelous opportunity rather than a problem," Homer B. Clarke, president of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, declared yesterday.

In an address prepared for delivery at the opening session of the group's convention, Mr. Clarke, Superintendent of Banks for Tennessee, said:

"I believe the key to our future will be the attitude with which we approach it. If we choose to look at our millions of returning soldiers as a problem, we may be sure that we will have a real problem. I prefer to view them as a marvelous opportunity. Given half the support in peacetime that they now receive, they will help make our country much better and stronger."

Quoting economists who said the nation should have postwar production and national income roughly one third more than in 1940, Mr. Clarke said that "with our vast natural resources, its attainment is limited only by our ability to utilize our human resources."

Preston Delano of Washington, Controller of the Currency; W. Randolph Burgess, vice-chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York and new president of the American Bankers Association, and C. A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, were other speakers.

Mr. Clarke said that "our free enterprise capitalistic system is going to undergo its severest trial in the period of readjustment following the end of the present war. The indications are that most foreign countries will have strong, if not dictatorial, governments. Their foreign trade and financial structures are likely to be under unified control," he added, declaring that he has no fear of the ability and will of our citizens to meet the tests of commerce or of war without regimentation or totalitarianism."

"The nation, united by war, must not forget that a military victory will not put an end to dangers which might divide it in peace, Dr. Dykstra said, "It is my conviction that we cannot solve the domestic problem which we face, let alone those on the international front, unless we are willing to take the world view and work with other nations, persistently, harmoniously and effectively in an organization which will establish law and order and maintain both by force, if necessary."

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HUMAN ENGINEERING LABORATORY wants recent college grads. to train for aptitude testing; majors in Physics, Chemistry, English preferred; low salary. Tel. KEN. 9410 for appointment (Boston).

A MOTHERLY woman to care for a 4-year-old boy at small beach home; light household duties; cooking for self and child. Write Box R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WHITE woman for cooking and general housework in private family; state wages desired; would consider taking her school-age child. MRS. M. A. CROYDER, 6 Valley View Avenue, Summit, N. J.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Young girl for general housework. Live in. One adult, 10-year-old child. Write Box 104, 1013 National Press Bldg., 4.

EXPERIENCED nurse for care of 18 month old child. Reply Lock Box 46, South Hamilton, Mass.

FINGERWAVER, manicurist, experienced, good salary. MADLAINE HAIR STYLIST, 391 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. (73rd-74th).

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2495 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 2 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9703.

N. Y. C.—Bookkeeper, full charge, prefer chain-store experience; good pay. PHIL KRONFELD, INC., 499 7th Ave., 18th floor.

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Young man, 34, Protestant, married (draft exempt), desires position with progressive concern having definite post-war opportunities; thorough background of all phases of labor and industrial relations, including wage stabilization, wage and hour administration, employee rating, ability to handle and adjust labor grievances and problems, etc.; minimum salary desired—$4500 per year. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OPERATING EXECUTIVE, age 36, draft exempt, experienced in purchases, production, distribution, and general management; familiar with regulations of WPB, OPA, renegotiating agencies. Now located in Mid-West. I want opportunity in East where integrity and ability may be demonstrated in position of primary responsibility, or as assistant to key executive. Box S-39, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago 1.

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(Certified Massachusetts) three years with U. S. Army Engineers and Ordnance Dept., as Chief Clerk and Auditor desires position as Assistant Treasurer, Controller, or Termination Accountant with a company having war contract termination problems. Box M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOOD EXECUTIVE, com., indust. restaurant and cafeteria operation. Purchasing, cost control, menu planning, food preparation and production. Recipe standardization and personnel administration. Eastern and western experience. Excellent reference. Write Box C-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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HOU

Belgium Starts Own Regime By Ousting Collaborationists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the first steps of the newly formed government of liberated Belgium has been to dismiss collaborationists.

These include provincial governors, civil service heads and others who have run the country during the German administration. Not all of them have been guilty of treason, perhaps, and some have undoubtedly done their best to protect the interests of the conquered nation.

Pending further investigation, however, all top officials have been suspended and have been provisionally replaced by trustworthy patriots, and Minister of Justice Paul Delfosse has promised that Belgian traitors will be severely punished.

Belgian Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot in reforming his government, has retained three key ministers of the Belgian Government in exile: Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister; Camille Gutt, Minister of Finance, and Albert de Vleeshauwer, Minister of Colonies. Four ministers without portfolio have been chosen from among the Belgian leaders who remained in the country during the German occupation.

Tremendous Task Faced

Incorporation of new personalities who have never lost contact with the home population will give strength to a government which must face the tremendous task of reorganizing the political administration and of stimulating economic activities in a depleted country.

The new government will continue to strengthen the small but valorous Belgian Army which is already taking part in the invasion of Germany. The Government will mobilize several new classes and will merge the Belgian Underground forces, which helped the Allies to oust the Nazis, in the Regular Army.

The main obstacle to Belgian's participation in the Allied military effort is the deportation to Germany of the majority of the young men of the classes 1941 to 1944 as well as of most commissioned officers which the Nazis carried out during the recent months. Today there are some 700,000 Belgians working or interned in the Reich. A Belgian military mission, headed by Lieut. General Tschoffen, went to London to negotiate with the Allies on the equipment of the new forces.

Food Outlook Improved

The food situation has proved to be less desperate in Belgium than was expected previously. However, in order to increase the good rations to normal standard, quantities of food will have to be imported from abroad.

The industrial position of Belgium is much stronger than that of France. Relatively few of its industrial plants have been destroyed by the Germans or by Allied bombing, and Belgium has plenty of coal and other materials.

A large part of the machinery in Belgian plants is obsolete, however, and will have to be replaced if Belgian industrial capacity is to be increased. The Belgian Government is anxious to buy needed machines and raw materials and is willing to use the $750,000,000 Belgian funds abroad for this purpose.

Yet the most urgent and most difficult task the new Belgian Government will have to accomplish is to bring about mental adjustment between those Belgian patriots who remained in the country and those who went abroad.

Political Contact Kept

Contact between the political leaders in London and the patriot groups who worked underground against the Germans has never been lost.

But the Belgian Government in exile, composed of men, representative for prewar Belgium, has never been so close to the Underground as the de Gaulle regime has been to the French resistance.

During the period of its exile, the Belgian Cabinet and the "Postwar Planning Board," headed by Paul van Zeeland, have elaborated extensive blueprints for the reconstruction of their country. These plans have still to be accepted by the Belgian people at home and by the political leaders who stayed in the country.

The Germans are obviously hoping that major divergences will develop between these two groups. After a short period of silence, the German propaganda has become extremely active in an effort to disrupt Belgian unity.

German Propaganda

Not less than four German radio stations, the "Voice of the Reich" and the "Flemish Freedom Station" in Flemish, the "Radio Revolution" and the "Radio Walloon Socialist" in French are broadcasting urgent appeals to the Belgian people not to accept the rule of the "plutocrats" from London but to revolt against them.

The Nazis also attempt to stir up racial discord in the liberated country by appealing to the Flemish part of the population to obstruct the mobilization as "only Flemish blood will be shed."

Léon Degrelle and the other outstanding fascist chiefs have been in the Reich or escaped with the Nazis when the Allied invasion swept over Belgium. They are now urging their followers "to go underground, to organize in small groups, to collect weapons and to wage guerrilla warfare until the day of final liberation."

ndia Talks Viewed by British

LONDON, Sept. 29 (Reuter)—e failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah lks, says The Times of London an editorial today, "throws ck into the melting pot the hole problem of the Indian inorities."

Agreement on the broad prinples of the new constitution ould have enabled exploratory work to begin at once in accordance with Viscount Wavell's expressed hope, The Times says, and "it would have marked the final abandonment of the claim of Mr. Gandhi, and, by implication, of the Congress Party, to speak ex cathedra in the name of India—a claim which, more than any one single other factor, is responsible for the fears, and even for the intransigence, which many of the minorities now display."

Stating that it is the misfortune of many elderly statesmen in opposition to be fettered by their own pronouncements, The Times notes "that neither Mr. Gandhi nor Mr. Jinnah was able to rid himself of communal pledges in measure sufficient to enable them to face the problems of the present day with the necessary breadth of vision.

"Perhaps younger men, less conscious of party affiliations and more concerned with the great prospects open to their country, might have done—indeed may yet do—better.

"The sole alternative to agreement is partition," the paped adds, "and if that principle is forced upon the minorities as the only means by which their existence can be secured, the consequences, in the economic as well as in the political field, may be very grave."

Soviet Eager for New Meeting

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's call for a second meeting with Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt caused much interest in Russia today.

The opinion was expressed that great benefits would result from a sequel to the Teheran Conference.

The first meeting in Iran perfected plans for the invasion of Normandy, which Russians view as the Allies' greatest contribution to the war. It led to the best understanding in the history of American-U. S. S. R. relations.

Russians say a second meeting might accomplish decisions on how to administer the last blows to Hitler; co-ordination of the three high commands; groundwork for the peace; an exchange of ideas on how the enemy is to be dealt with after the war and how to be punished, where, and by whom; and just what is going to be done to Germany.

There is no intimation here as to when and where such a meeting would take place.

This much is reported on good authority here: Marshal Stalin will be just as eager as Mr. Churchill or Mr. Roosevelt to see his friends again.

New Automatic Gun-Sight Device 'Leads' High-Speed Enemy Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TETERBORO, N. J., Sept. 29—New gyroscopic gun sight devices, which automatically "lead" enemy planes traveling at more than 400 miles an hour, at ranges of more than 400 yards and at much higher angles of deflection than was possible previously, now are in mass production here for navy aerial gunners, it was disclosed today by R. A. Reichel, director of engineering of Bendix Aviation Corporation's Eclipse-Pioneer division.

The new gyro "lead computing" gun-sight device, which Bendix and the Eastman Kodak Company jointly adapted for mass production, is the American version of the British "Mark II-D" device which, in the past six months, has enabled the Royal Air Force to double its destruction rate of German planes, Mr. Reichel stated.

The new sighting device combines the most efficient qualities of previous reflector and computor gun-sight types which have been under constant development by both the Army and Navy for several years, it was stated.

Navy gunners using the gyro sight are required to make only two manual adjustments in attacking enemy aircraft, it was explained. First they turn a lever to indicate to the gun sight the type or size of enemy plane to be attacked. Then they turn a twist grip to indicate to the sight the range of the enemy plane.

Numerous electrical units, including a small gyroscope and a tiny direct current motor, which Eclipse-Pioneer produces, then go into action to compute automatically all necessary deflection information required to register hits on enemy aircraft, Mr. Reichel explained.

The new gun-sight device not only computes automatically the distance an enemy plane must be "led" to score a hit, but also keeps before the pilot or gunner a constantly accurate image of the target, even in the lightning fluid maneuvers of aerial combat, it was stated. The gunner's visual aiming ring or reticle can be increased or decreased manually, according to the size of the target image, it was explained.

Butterflies Officially Protected

Migrating butterflies that winter in Pacific Grove in California are protected by city ordinance.

V-3 Projectile Able To Blast Two Miles

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in France, Sept. 23. Delayed.

The latest of the Germans' vengeance weapons is a 14-ton projectile with an explosive radius of almost two miles.

Information on the "V-3," the successor to Hitler's flying bomb and long-range rocket, was obtained by American Third Army troops in their drive into Germany.

This information disclosed the projectile is just short of 60 feet in length, is five feet five inches in diameter and weighs 14 tons at the take-off. Propelled by a mixture of liquid air and alcohol, it is shot into the air vertically, then is controlled by radio.

No other details were disclosed, but it was believed the Germans have not yet placed the V-3 into operation.

Biddle Sees Hopes Of Minorities Rise

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—A program for the protection of Negro rights "depends ultimately on local public opinion and must be developed carefully," Attorney General Francis Biddle said last night at the opening session of the six-day annual National Urban League conference.

Mr. Biddle traced state laws in the country's history which he said have since become landmarks for the protection of minorities, but he continued, "gradually through construction, repeal and disuse, these laws became ineffective.

"In the last five years, however, they have been revivified and effectively used by the Department of Justice, and the test cases that have gone to the Supreme Court indicate the Federal law can be used with constantly increasing success."

Occupied China Holds About Half of Iron Ore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Occupied areas of China contain about 46 per cent of the 322,000,000 tons of iron ore deposits in the country, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

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Same Fine Qualities
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F. N. JOSLIN CO.
1. Bigger assortments
2. Better service
3. Lower prices
4. Convenient location

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M. Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 44 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0086

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
847 MAIN STREET

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Featuring Fall Hats
Tel. 2613-J 317 Main Street

CHIPMAN
WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
WASHABLE WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET MEL. 2067

Please Do Not Bring Fat to the Store Friday or Saturday.
Mail Overseas Christmas Packages Before Oct. 15
ANDREWS' MARKETS
510 Main Street Phone Melrose 4200-1-2-3

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WING'S
Women's Hosiery, Lingerie, Gowns, Robes and Accessories
In Many Styles and Colors
SECOND FLOOR

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

Willey's Inc.
508 PLEASANT STREET and EDGARTOWN, MASS.
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
For Women and Misses

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase St., Cor. Logan

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

Prepare now for your winter needs. Weatherstripping, storm windows, oil burner supplies.
Complete Line of Canning Equipment.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	R	I	C	K	E	T		
O		C	O	W		R		
M	O	O	N		B	E		
P	U	N		B	E	E		
O	R		C		N			
S		W	A	L	E	S		
E	V	E	R	E	T	T		
R	O	B	O	T		O		
	L		L		B	C		
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M	A		P	U	N	T		
I		D	I	S		O		
L	A	N	T	E	R	N		

28

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

FOR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive, will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATES
WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF STORM SASH AND DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Now is the time to act, while materials are available

CALL JOHNSON'S for Linoleum STA. 6560

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Hosiery and Scarves at
433 Centre St., Newton
LAS 0044;
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
BEA 2092

NEWTON CENTER

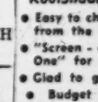
Soundest guide to quality in suits and coats — House of Swansdown Style.
NEWTON'S
343 Beacon Street
In the Centre of Newton Centre

NEWTONVILLE

HOW TO JUGGLE RATION POINTS
Choose foodstuffs from our wide selections for menu variety.
★ ★
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Av., Davis Sq., Somerville
★ Star Market Co. ★

NEWTON—West Newton

SAVE FUEL WITH PERMANENSEAL
Combination Storm and Screen Windows
KoolShade Copper-Bronze Screens
- Easy to change or to wash—from the inside.
- "Screen - and - Awning - in-One" for summer.
- Glad to give estimate.
- Budget plan.


Patented Features
Glass or Screen up or down in a jiffy
N. E. WINDOW CONDITIONING CO.
963 Watertown St. W. Newton 65

JACKETS 'n' SKIRTS FOR EVERY AGE
You like their comfort, their neat appearance, the easy way you can mix them to create new school day outfits.

BARRON'S
LASell 2300
West Newton Square

PITTSFIELD

CHILDREN'S SHOES
Pro-tek-tiv and
The Skipper by Weston
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

Right now . . . today . . . is the time to ship your Christmas Packages Overseas.
Shop Remick's . . . you'll find some of the nicest gift-ideas you've seen.

REMICK'S

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PRESident 0837

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
17 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON
for Beautiful Cards to send to those in the service and for all occasions.
SPECIAL WRAPPINGS FOR OVERSEAS PACKAGES

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDRIES CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

Gifts for the Boys Overseas
Hosiery . . Handkerchiefs . .
Razor Blades . . Toilet Kits . .
Money Belts
TALBOT'S

SALEM

New Fall Hats
GERTRUDE METCALFE
266 Essex Street, Salem

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE ME ON FIRE
Insurance of Every Description
Harvey E. Frost Co.
200 Franklin Street, Boston
77 Avon Street, Somerville
REMEMBER the Name and Place

Paint Your Home Inside and Out!
Estimates Given at
Davis Sq.
Wallpaper & Paint Supply Co.
210-212 Highland Ave. Som. 2636—2637

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
228 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0819

VEASIE'S MARKET
266 Broadway
Tel. SOM. 2610
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq.—Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1217, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. D. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Croft Flowers
BONDED MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
393 Dwight Street

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Flowers
T. F. O'BRIEN, Prop.
"Flowers of Distinction"
196 Moody St. Tel. Waltham 1843

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WINTHROP

Christmas Gifts
for Servicemen and Women Overseas
SHIPPING DATES
SEPTEMBER 15—OCTOBER 15
BUY EARLY—SHIP EARLY
Don't disappoint your loved ones.
B. N. Samuels, Inc.
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 2200

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
(Continued)

WESTCOTT'S MARKET
OCEAN 2124
For Special Cuts of Meats or Other Items, Leave Your Order Before Friday Noon

WORCESTER

SEE us for your
Public Liability and Plate Glass
Insurance
TATMAN & PARK
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

—FUEL OIL— "BLUE COAL" —COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
270 Main Street Dial 3-7281

Fall's Own Hats
for the Discriminating Woman. Your hat will be the Keynote of your Costume.
Fabric Hats Made of Your Material
LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

European Classified

APARTMENTS

WEST WORTHING.—Private apartments in best residential district. Melrose Lodge, Wykeham Road.

HOUSES WANTED

NEAR SOUTH COAST—Small unfurnished bungalow, or cottage (modernised) with small garden. Phone essential. Low rent. Mrs. Burn, 9 St. Clare, Westover Rd., Fleet, Hants.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, secretary, commercial manager, seeks appointment with progressive company, wide experience accountancy, costing, budgetary control, general administration organisation; staff control; Nottingham, Derby or Leicester districts. Write Box W-1915, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages & Latin a speciality. R. O. GERCKE, P.I.L.33, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 2768.)

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. R. Carpenter). Legal and General copying. Duplicating. 1, Fishermans Walk. Tel. Southbourne 378.

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Write or call for detailed information, Bisrwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor — or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand—CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A.—PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

Post Vacant, Rooms to Let, Small Hotels and other headings except Post Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	1/8	2/10
3 times within 7 consecutive days	1/3	2/5
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	1/-	2/1
6 consecutive days	1/-	2/1

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Post Wanted Advertising

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	9d	1/8
3 times within 7 consecutive days	8d	1/3
6 consecutive days	6d	1/-

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired, count four words to the line. 4 words should be allowed for a Box Number.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18-41, unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Person's Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort

England

BATH

Hand Bags, Leather Goods,
Our Own Make Trunks,
Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS, Ltd.
The Leather Shop
PHONE 4107
UNION PASSAGE, BATH

BOURNEMOUTH

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

AISH & CO., Ltd.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power.
Advice and Estimates Free
Winton 2870

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
644-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS
and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian
Luncheons, Teas

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

A. E. FINCH
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Bristol 1
Repairs to Electrical Apparatus and Machinery

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. G. MORLEY & CO. PICTURE FRAME MAKERS MOUNT CUTTERS
For Pictures
Picture Framing
Restoring
Regilding
Christmas Cards and Calendars
C. F. Hollyer and W. Hollyer, 15, Drummond Rd. Also at 62 High St., Carshalton

Christmas Gifts
High Class Stationery
and Leather Goods
W. D. HAYWARD
46, George Street, Croydon

DUDLEY

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HEREFORD

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

SELL and INVEST
We are cash buyers of old Gold, Jewellery, Watches and fine Diamond Jewellery
Send Regt. post, offers by return
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller
Estab. 1911 Paignton

PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE
in
FASHIONS *FABRICS*
and
FURNISHINGS

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH
(Continued)

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S
STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank East
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3403

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS
AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our
Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
24, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS
BRACKETT & SONS
House Agents Auctioneers
Chartered Surveyors and Valuers
27 and 29, High St., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Telephone 1153 and 4

Charming Frock Fabrics
R. W. Weekes
LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Tel. 2227 (5 lines)

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Anti-aircraft Gunners Can Get Practice Shooting at Real Planes?

Fighter pilots can get gunnery practice, at least of a sort, by firing their machine guns at target sleeves towed behind friendly planes. Such shooting does not particularly endanger the plane which is doing the towing.

However, a parallel procedure for training anti-aircraft batteries would hardly be feasible. The live anti-aircraft shells, on exploding, hurl chunks of metal at high velocity over a dangerously wide area. And in point of accuracy and controllability of fire, anti-aircraft cannon are not in the same class with the machine gun.

Yet, if they are to learn how to fight off swarms of attacking enemy planes, the anti-aircraft gunners must one day get away from their books and slide rules and get some practice hurling shells at distant speeding planes with precision and celerity.

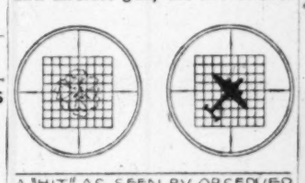
By means of an ingenious scheme, practice-sighting and actual firing on real planes, manned by friendly pilots, may now be had without the slightest danger that a miscalculated trajectory may spell disaster for the accommodating target plane.

This safety stems from a plan worked out by J. C. Karnes of Buffalo, N. Y., by means of which the gunner aims at a point in the sky directly opposite to the one occupied by the plane.

The fire control officer who tells the gun crew where to aim their cannon uses a special binocular or two-barrel telescope.

One barrel of the scope tracks the plane in its flight—the other points to a spot in the sky at precisely the elevation of the plane above the horizon but in exactly the opposite direction.

Thus, if the plane is 60° above the horizon and due north of the anti-aircraft gun, the fire-control



A "HIT" AS SEEN BY OBSERVER

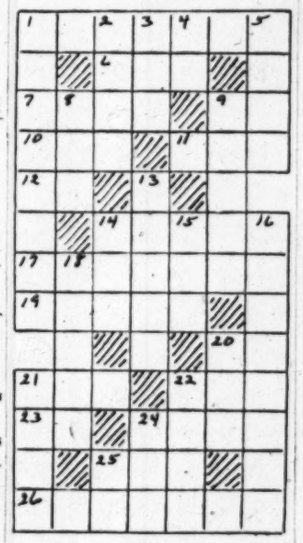
officer will have the gun crew fire at a point 60° above the horizon but due south of their position.

A grid of crossed lines on the two eyepieces of the double-barreled telescope enables the observer to tell whether or not the shell burst exactly where the plane would have been if it were south instead of north of their position, for the image of the shell burst will coincide with the image of the plane in the eyepiece if a "hit" is scored.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a low wooden footstool?
6—What creature "tossed the dog, that worried the cat"?
7—In certain nursery rhyme, what celestial body was surmounted by 6 Across?
9—Become.
10—A play upon words is what?
11—When "the lark is up to greet the sun," what creature "is on the wing"?
12—What is the beginning and end of "orator"?
14—What country is scene of "How Green Was My Valley"?
17—What was middle name of Edward Hale, American author?
19—What is a mechanical contrivance which performs functions with almost human intelligence?
20—What is Canada's westernmost province (abbr.)?
21—Humpty Dumpty is really what?
22—What tree is the symbol of strength?
23—Milliampere (abbr.).
24—What boat is usually propelled with a pole?
25—Who was a Roman underworld god?
26—What does Leerie carry in "The Lamplighter"?

Down

1—Was Vincenzo Bellini a composer, sculptor or a narrator?
2—Sacred image is what?
3—Pro and ——.
4—Kilowatt (abbr.).
5—"In youth it sheltered me" is said of what?
8—Pronoun.
9—Who wrote "Five Men and Pompey"?
13—What is a song of joy?
14—What is the skin between toes of waterfowls?
15—Allow.
16—Who is best remembered for his short story, "The Lady or the Tiger"?
18—Stalingrad is on what river?
20—What is a public proclamation or edict?
21—What was first name of Paur, Austrian conductor and composer?
22—What is a river of Yorkshire, England?
24—A deep hole.
25—Debit not (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Good Neighbors

(Omaha World-Herald)

A little neighborly scene was depicted in Papillion the other day that Americans may soon have an opportunity to duplicate on a global scale.

When the coal and lumberyard of Fred Megel burned down, his neighbors gathered around in true midwestern style and spent a day helping him clear away the mess, preparatory to rebuilding. One business man remarked: "He's always helping people and he doesn't have to be asked, either."

Global warfare will end one of these days, leaving in its wake many fire-scarred countries and multitudes of distressed peoples. Little homely incidents like the one at Papillion lead to the belief that Americans, as always, stand ready to lend the neighborly helping hand.

In Lighter Vein

Those Marines!

They tell this story about action on Guadalcanal: A young marine suddenly yelled out loudly for help.

"What's the matter?" cried a comrade who was inspecting the near-by underbrush.

"Come, quick," came the voice. "I've got three Jap prisoners here—and they won't let me go!"—Jax Air News.

If She Could Only Cook

"Is your married life a happy one?"

"Yes, I married the woman of my dreams. She is as beautiful to me as the day I met her. Her hands are always white and soft. Her hair is never untidy, and her dresses are always the latest."

"So you don't regret it?"

"No, but I'm getting pretty tired of eating in restaurants."—Lookout.

Daily Anecdote

Smiling Rebuke

A man who is fond of the opera once found himself seated behind a young couple who had never been to the Metropolitan. As soon as the curtain rose, the young chap started to tell his girl the plot. He kept it up until, finally, the opera-lover took extreme measures.

Leaning over the boy's shoulder, he spoke so everybody around could hear, "Pardon me, but could you talk a little louder? With that music going on, I find I'm missing half of what you say."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff
"We like a fireplace, but we don't like the smoke in the living room"

Today's Quotation

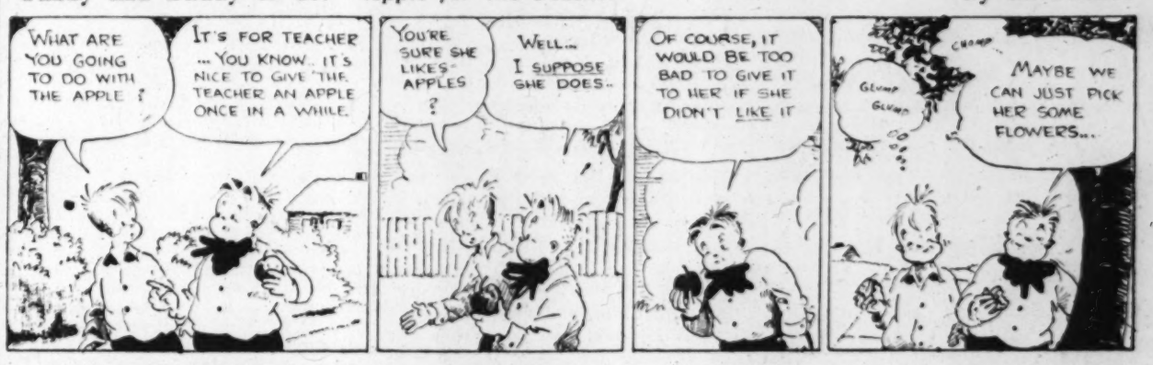
It was Autumn, and incessant
Piped the quails from shocks and sheaves,
And, like living coals, the apples
Burned among the withering leaves.

—LONGFELLOW

The Taffles —*Cash on Hand and in the Bank* — By Palmer

NOW, WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE ALL THOSE STRINGS ARE FOR?
I THINK I HAVE AN IDEA—
I'M RIGHT!
YOU CAN'T SAY SQUIGGLES ISN'T RESOURCEFUL!
BANK
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Apple for the Teacher* — By Le Pelley


WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH THE APPLE?
IT'S FOR TEACHER ... YOU KNOW... IT'S NICE TO GIVE THE TEACHER AN APPLE ONCE IN A WHILE.
YOU'RE SURE SHE LIKES APPLES?
WELL... I SUPPOSE SHE DOES..
OF COURSE, IT WOULD BE TOO BAD TO GIVE IT TO HER IF SHE DIDN'T LIKE IT
MAYBE WE CAN JUST PICK HER SOME FLOWERS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Let's Be Practical* — By Rodgers

Late this afternoon the Boss and Jimmy were discussing all the good things that are going to be done after the war-
Oh, boy! It all sounded grand!
But they both agreed it would be some time yet before all their fine plans can be worked out
So I suggested one little item that could be done right then and there!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Now We Know* — By The Hagers

LET'S REST A BIT BEFORE STARTING ON MY ROUTE. I WANT TO GLANCE AT THE HEADLINES IN MY SANDPAPER.
AH! I SEE WHERE THEY HAVE THAT JAPANESE SANDMAN ON THE RUN.
SANDMAN, MAY I FILL THE SAND-SHAKER?
YEP. FILL'ER UP. WE HAVE TO PUT A LOT OF PEOPLE TO SLEEP.
DON'T DIG THERE, WADDLES! THAT SAND IS ONLY USED FOR RESTAURANT SPINACH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Churchill Perspective

"Happy is the land that has no history." So runs an old saying reflecting disillusion over the cost of military glory. But since nations "cannot escape history," relatively happy must be the land that has a Churchill for historian.

The British Prime Minister's speech to the House of Commons on Wednesday was another of those grand canvases we all expect from Mr. Churchill. Into the glowing over-all pattern of Allied military achievements he introduced the grayer touches of local disappointments and unresolved doubts in such a way as to place them in accurate and heartening perspective.

Thus, when once the achievement of the Allies in France during a short seven weeks was recapitulated and reinforced by official statistics and Churchillian style, the setback at Arnhem could no longer remain a popular obsession. Mr. Churchill took occasion to bring another facet of the war effort into better focus when he spoke of the accomplishments of the forces under Lord Mountbatten in Burma, where 60,000 Japanese have been wiped out, supply routes to China guarded and India protected against invasion.

Though this was a confident address, Mr. Churchill let it appear that he is surer as to how the war will end than as to when. The fighting may last well into 1945, but there are "many persons of the highest technical attainments, knowledge and responsibility" who have "good hopes" of victory in 1944. One gathers that though France has been liberated "as if by enchantment" the Allied leaders do not expect to wave the West Wall away with a wand. And Mr. Churchill feels that the campaign against the Nazis in Italy "is bound to be both lengthy and costly."

One passage of special interest to Americans is that in which the Prime Minister reported the proportion of losses sustained by the American and British forces in France, placing these at 90,000 British killed, wounded or missing and 145,000 Americans. He said the figures accorded with the proportion of British and American forces employed in the invasion, and predicted an increase in the American contribution as compared with the British. So far, the figures indicate that Britain, with about a third the population of the United States, has borne more than a third of the burden in France. And this fact must be read against other sacrifices of that country during more than five years of war.

The most significant references on postwar questions were Mr. Churchill's call for another meeting of the leaders of the Big Three and his statement that there would have to be revisions of the Polish borders. The latter places Britain firmly in line with Russia on the question of Polish territorial adjustments, at least in principle.

The call for another meeting between President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and himself, may well have been Mr. Churchill's way of reminding us all of the quite preliminary character of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, and of the possibility of 100 per cent agreement, instead of 90 per cent, when the problems of Dumbarton Oaks are carried to still more authoritative levels for discussion.

Sticking At It

Some of the most truly unselfish national service today is being volunteered by workers in war industries which seem certain to close down when peace comes. They are sticking to strenuous, drab jobs, often far from home and friends—jobs which became monotonous many months ago. They are doing it because they believe they are helping to produce things which are still urgently needed for victory.

Fellow workers recently have dropped out here and there. Some have managed to shift to jobs promising postwar security or started small businesses of their own. Others have been impressed by benefits offered by the G. I. Bill of Rights Law and have volunteered for military service.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, has just reported, for instance, that 5 per cent of all his city's inductees in August were over 30 years of age and 80 per cent of these were volunteers. Many of these volunteers had been skilled workers in war plants. "It has been surmised," said the Colonel, "that perhaps the benefits accruing under the G. I. Bill could have been the inducing motive."

Whether that surmise is well founded or not, one thing is certain: the skilled war workers who are sticking it out to the end deserve more credit than they ever expect to get.

20 Points!

We assume that the OPA's new ration value of 20 points for a pound of butter reflects an accurate assessment of present available supplies, which are now reputedly at their lowest, per capita, in the past 50 years.

The reasons for this are many: the demand for whole milk, which includes the butterfats, is presently very high, and dairymen get their highest returns from whole milk sales; butter demand is very much higher in formerly depressed areas—in some sections of the South it has nearly doubled; and we know about the military and other overseas requirements.

These are the facts that must be arrayed against the usual stories we may now expect to hear multiplied about millions of pounds being allowed to spoil in Government storage, about the Russians using it for axle grease, and so on. There may be a certain amount of wastage and bungling, but the nub of the matter is simply that demand is outrunning supply. One estimate of the deficiency is 600 million pounds.

This butter situation gives us an interesting illustration of the working of the wartime anti-inflation controls. Without these controls, and faced with this acute shortage, butter prices would probably rise to $2 or more a pound, and only the well-to-do could enjoy it. Under rationing, the supply will be more fairly divided and the cost of living will not get out of hand.

Since this shortage may continue through the winter, the thoughts of many will turn to using more margarine. It is now more than ever hard to justify the discriminatory taxes and coloring regulations imposed against that product.

United Races

In the battle line of the Allied armies, doggedly and relentlessly driving the Germans northward out of Italy are units of fighting men of at least eight nations and four races of mankind. Besides British and Americans, these include divisions of French, Italian, Polish, New Zealand, East Indian, and — the latest addition — Brazilian troops. Caucasians naturally predominate, but found in the American Fifth Army are entire regiments of Japanese Americans, mainly volunteers from the Hawaiian Islands and California, and of American Negroes. The Brazilians naturally include in their ranks men who are proud of their South American Indian blood. The Caucasians include the brown-skinned men from India. No enslaved troops here, as with the polyglot Legions of Caesar or the impressed minions of Alexander. These fighters for freedom represent the United Nations whose wartime unity presages postwar preservation of peace for all the world.

Surplus Amid Shortage

There is talk, and from apparently responsible quarters, that victory over Germany may bring unemployment to four million war workers due to cutbacks in military requirement. It is contended that this could be so, even though millions of jobs formerly held by men now in the armed forces cannot be immediately refilled on demobilization.

In understanding not merely the mathematics, the statistics, of unemployment, but its actual social and economic effects, we must always take into account the geographical and vocational dislocations of a war boom and the resultant readjustments when the cutback comes. Labor does not flow smoothly, like a liquid, from place to place and from industry to industry, following the gravitational pull of supply and demand, as we would like to believe. Eventually the flow of labor responds, but in that word "eventually" is concealed much human distress and economic loss. Family responsibilities, ties to home and localities pull against the flow.

Mrs. Maria Szeszycki, drill press operator in a bomber plant in Detroit and now "at liberty," has little or no effect on a shortage of coal miners at Williamson, West Virginia. Joe Dugan's partly-paid-for home in Quincy, Massachusetts, his ties to the town and neighborhood in which he was born, grew up, married, and raised a family, offer powerful resistance against the need for men of Joe's trade in Norfolk, Virginia.

An unemployment problem is not a statistical abstraction; it is a complex total of all the needs and attachments and responsibilities which are incident to the living and making a living of people like ourselves.

The Juggler

Arsenals of War

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

The present stage of the Allied armies' grand assault on Fortress Germany involves the task of dealing with the Ruhr, Rhineland, and Saar, rich German industrial regions prolific in coal and iron and steel plants which have been under heavy Allied bombings since the war's start. American forces are also operating in the old French province of Lorraine, another important mining and metallurgical center whose capital, Nancy, was recently occupied by General Patton and his men.

A little over a decade ago, another conflict raged in these lands. It was not military but economic, and was waged between powerful German capitalists like Krupp of the Ruhr and Roechlings in the Saar on one side and the big French interests like Schneider of the Creusot on the other.

An on-the-spot investigation was made by me for this newspaper of the ruthless Franco-German economic warfare at the time of its height after Franco-Belgian troops had moved to occupy the Ruhr on January 11, 1923. The French reason was that the Germans were dodging their huge reparations payments and so the chief creditor, France, must seize collateral security. The move strongly bolstered French industrialists to push for their long-known pet plan to link up the economically interdependent Rhineland, Ruhr, Saar, Lorraine, and even Alsace.

* * *

These together embrace Europe's most powerful coal, iron and steel industries and their possession means sway over one of the world's great producing areas of the vital sinews of war. "Control of the Ruhr means control of Lorraine iron" has long been a slogan. The first three territories' biggest iron and steel plants are at Essen, Oberhausen, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Saarbrücken. Lorraine's important mines and mills are at Thionville and Longwy.

The Mission Interalliée de Contrôle des Usines et Mines was set up through Versailles provisions to supervise the German Rhine industries. But by November, 1923, the French had so pushed their occupation of the Ruhr, Rhineland, and even the Bavarian Palatinate that the wresting of these provinces from the Reich loomed as a possibility. The situation was aggravated by the separatist movement for a Rhenish republic. But the move proved abortive. The French, then, under pressure of world opinion, were forced to agree to end their military occupation.

Again, through political pressure stemming from Versailles, the French were in 1924 well on the way to absolute control of the rich Saar Basin with its mines and steel plants. The conflict here between French and German interests only ceased when war began and the Nazis drove out all the French and abolished their holdings.

* * *

With Allied armies now in the precincts of "Father Rhine," the majestic river so fixed in German minds as a center of their patriotism, the predominant economic theme surrounding the Rhine provinces with their war potentials is again in the air. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey recently stated the "neutralization of the Ruhr as an effective producer of armaments is an essential peace objective," explaining this meant making its industrial production available to all European countries, with the proviso that it should be barred from making military weapons for a revived Germany.

The basic Allied reason for dealing with the Rhine regions today is the same as for the whole German case, namely, the present conflict was started through Germany's brutally trampling on the rights of others and not by claims to what was rightfully hers. This unwarranted seizure of other people's property by the Germans, therefore, now calls for firm Allied rule over the Rhine regions to prevent any recrudescence of the German bent for Europe-wide brigandage.

A Plea for Korea

The Bookshelf

There is perhaps slight exaggeration in the title of Robert T. Oliver's KOREA: FORGOTTEN NATION (Washington: American Council on Public Affairs. $2.25). Korea for most of us is today less forgotten than unknown. Mr. Oliver has put together an informative little volume, with introduction by Syngman Rhee, president of the "Republic of Korea" and chairman of the Korean Commission to the United States.

One obviously important factor is the help which Korea may give in the United Nations' fight against Japan. For years it has been hard to get much authentic information as to what Koreans in Korea really thought, but the Japanese at any rate have never doubted the fundamental antipathy of the Koreans toward them.

* * *

Mr. Oliver quotes spokesmen for the Provisional Government as estimating that "10,000 guerrillas—well-led, well-supplied, and participating in Allied strategy—could throw the whole Japanese military systems of Korea and Manchuria into a state of irreparable confusion." Koreans already are participating in war against Japan outside Korea. It poses a big problem to suggest that there be resistance in a country doubly shut off since Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Oliver deals interestingly with Korea's background and in a section entitled "Japanese Yoke" he shows how sadly the Japanese have failed to let Korea share in their advertised "co-prosperity" and how wanting life in Korea has been in the Four Freedoms (about which he feels sure the Korean masses have both information and opinions). He urges the case of the Provisional Government for diplomatic recognition and material support.

In the introduction Dr. Rhee stresses his view that Korea has not been allowed her proper place among the United Nations and urges the importance of Korean co-operation. Both writers, however, are vague as to just how contact is to be established with others than the émigré leaders who have mostly been out of Korea for years.

* * *

Those who tend to feel that too many newsfolk are writing and traveling too fast may find evidence to support their views in both Violet Sweet Haven's GENTLEMEN OF JAPAN (New York: Ziff-Davis. $3) and Joseph Driscoll's PACIFIC VICTORY 1945 (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3). Miss Haven is a lively young reporter who covered a good deal of Far East ground in the period immediately before Pearl Harbor. She worked in Hawaii, Japan, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, and visited Malaya and the Philippines. She has put together some rather interesting documentary and other material gathered along the way, plus informal anecdotes of her own not extraordinary but sometimes entertaining experiences. She was usually in a hurry and some errors have crept in, but on the whole her volume helps round out the background reasons for the present war.

Mr. Driscoll, for a year assigned to the Pacific Fleet during the present war, was even more in a hurry both during his travels and (it would appear) while writing his book. The style is informal to an extreme and this probably contributes to an unfortunate impression that he kept to the surface in witnessing stirring events and meeting men of destiny. He does, however, have a human touch and he brings the life of the correspondents and the U. S. Navy close to the reader.

R. G.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

It Shall Be Light

There will come another era when it shall be light and man will awaken from his lofty dreams, and find his dreams all there, and nothing is gone save his sleep.—"The Awakening," by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE (1846-1916.)

Shadows on Foreign Policy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

One of the results of the Presidential campaign has been to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of America's foreign policy. This should bring a better public understanding of America's vital relations with the rest of the world. Today I want to speak about some weaknesses. Not to aid any party, but because the weaknesses are less well known, and in the hope of encouraging bipartisan correction of them.

I have no assurance that a change of administrations would give America a wiser and more vigorous conduct of the whole range of its foreign affairs. Those who wish to make a political judgment will have to weigh the alternatives. They will also have to evaluate the lights and shadows in the foreign-policy picture—a process which cannot be attempted in this space.

The brighter parts clearly include the teamwork with Britain, the Hull trade policies, and consultations to win Senate support for peace plans.

Certainly also the United States relations with the Soviet Union are better today than ever before since the Russian revolution. The Good Neighbor policy has solid achievements to its credit in Latin America, and it is hard to criticize the handling of the extremely difficult and delicate Chinese situation.

Yet after having for many months closely watched American foreign policy—both its shaping in Washington and its application in several parts of the world—I must record my own impression that the picture is far less rosy than many Washington politicos would have us believe.

This is true regardless of whether the country concerned is France, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, or Poland. Anyone attempting to trace American foreign policy as it is being applied in these countries today would, I feel certain, come away with an impression of indecision and fumbling, instead of sureness and wisdom. It is true that Washington's last-minute recovery on the de Gaulle affair was some improvement, but it is not too much to say it was not done voluntarily and that General de Gaulle had to be virtually forced down the throat of the White House and the State Department.

Take the case of Italy. The Allied armies have been on the Italian mainland for more than a year and today control a good three fourths of all Italian soil. Yet it would not be too great an exaggeration to say that the situation is worse now than it was under the Germans. Indeed, conditions have gotten so bad that we read of bandit gangs operating within 10 miles of Rome, of workers writing with bitter irony on the walls of their tenements that they want Mussolini back—the implication being that things couldn't be worse.

It would be obviously unfair to blame the whole thing on the Allies. The country has been devastated; foreign trade has been ruined and the enemy holds the industrial north. Yet that is not the whole story. Unbiased reports from Italy tell us that there is a stifling air of indecision over that country which is preventing Italians of good will from making any positive contribution toward their own and European democracy.

The Hyde Park decision of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to do something constructive about Italy is encouraging. But two questions arise: When will the concrete steps be taken to remedy the situation, and why weren't they begun months ago?

One of the tests of a foreign policy is the effect which it has within the countries affected. On this ground, also, America falls down. Frequently during the past two years I have had the occasion to talk with French, Greek, Yugoslav officials as well as with those of the Arab nations of the Middle East. In almost every case it was the same: They knew how the British would react on specific issues, they felt that Russia's policy was reasonably clear, but they were at a loss to fathom what America was up to.

It is useless to tell such people that American foreign policy was made vague because Washington didn't want to take steps which might be construed as supporting one group against another. Nor could they understand the argument that Washington had to contend with the opposition of powerful groups within the country which were isolationist, or conservative, or radical, or whatever the case might be.

All these officials could understand was that America—whose prestige is still mighty in all parts of the world—has not yet worked out a clear-cut, conscientious foreign policy to match its world-wide influence.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Why Cocktails?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a worker in the 1944 Greater Boston Community Fund, I have been surprised and disappointed to find that preliminary meetings now being held are preceded by the serving of cocktails.

The importance of these early meetings and of the Fund drive itself cannot be overestimated. Why the Fund officials should find it necessary, however, to incur the expense of serving liquor is not understandable.

The growing tendency for those who drink to assume that all are interested in imbibing (which must be so since no provision is made for non-drinkers at these cocktail half-hours) is also to be regretted.

Newton, Mass. CAMPAIGN WORKER

Court and Sheriff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read columns upon columns in the press setting forth plans for a postwar controlled peace. The following question and answer have repeatedly been in my mind:

Q. When is a court not a court?
A. When it has no sheriff.

Where a court sits, there stands at the elbow of the court the sheriff. He is the symbol of force. He executes the judgment entered by a court of law, serves the injunctions and processes under decrees in a court of equity, and, on the criminal side, takes into custody the defendant after sentence to imprisonment.

There must be an international court with a sheriff. We have had no such court. The World Court, so called, set up at the close of the last war, was not a court. It had no sheriff. The eminent international law authority, David Jayne Hill, declared correctly that the World Court was not a court; that it was merely a conference of jurists.

Law is a rule of conduct enforceable by the sovereign power in a state. Lord Salisbury, while prime minister of Great Britain, declared more than fifty years ago that there was no such thing as international law, in the sense of what lawyers know as municipal law, since there was no tribunal with power to execute its rules among the nations.

Those who advocate an international police force generally stop there. I do not believe in an international police force, save such an instrument of force as is headed by a sheriff carrying out the judgments of an international court with power to summon armed forces.

Trial of the guilty should be by ordinary process of law. There may be an "Executive Council" as is proposed, but trial should be by a duly constituted judicial body, an international court. The "Executive Council" could properly act as a Grand Jury or Grand Inquest. But after the war, there should be no courts-martial except within the military establishments themselves.

Such a court should be founded on the Common Law of England, developed in the centuries since Magna Carta, brought to the American colonies, and today the foundation stones of the law as administered by the United States Government and the States.

Under the common law there has developed what may be called "The Justice Mind." The fact that Great Britain and the United States have been at peace since 1814 is a tribute to the common law,—a long period of peace, unparalleled, I think, in modern history among the major nations of the world. SAMUEL WARREN MENDUM

Boston

A Higher Hope

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among the prolific persuasions that President Roosevelt is not only the best, but the only choice before the nation, unless it wants to hurtle headlong into the black, black pit, appears the argument that he has become the symbol of America to all the world; that his defeat would crush a great sustaining hope of anguished multitudes.

Does not such an argument just make stronger, sounder, every argument against a fourth term? If the world hopes in a man as America, it must learn to hope in America as America—in the rule of law, not of person; in the beneficence of enlightened democracy, not of person. M. J.

San Diego, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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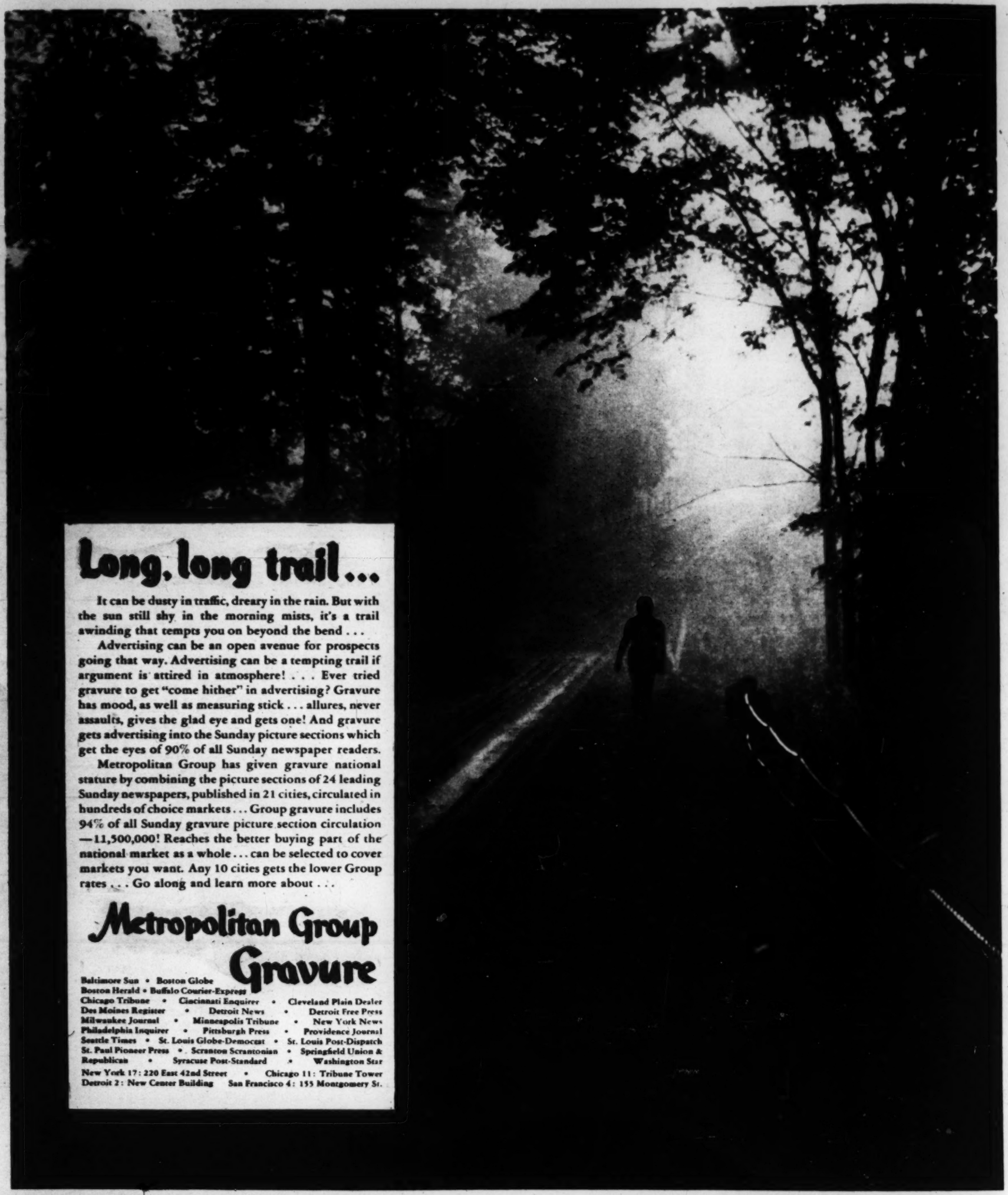
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS ✦ BOOK REVIEWS

YOUNG POTATO FARMER—Pretty Seven-Year-Old Caroline Ashby Helped Her Father Beat the Farm Labor Problem at Digging Time in the Aroostook County Potato Fields of Maine. She Was the Youngest Worker on the Ashby Farm. See "Big Potatoes, Big Yarns," Page 5.

"Over the Hump" - - - - - - *By Ellis Emmons Read* - - - - - - Page Three



Long, long trail...

It can be dusty in traffic, dreary in the rain. But with the sun still shy in the morning mists, it's a trail awinding that tempts you on beyond the bend . . .

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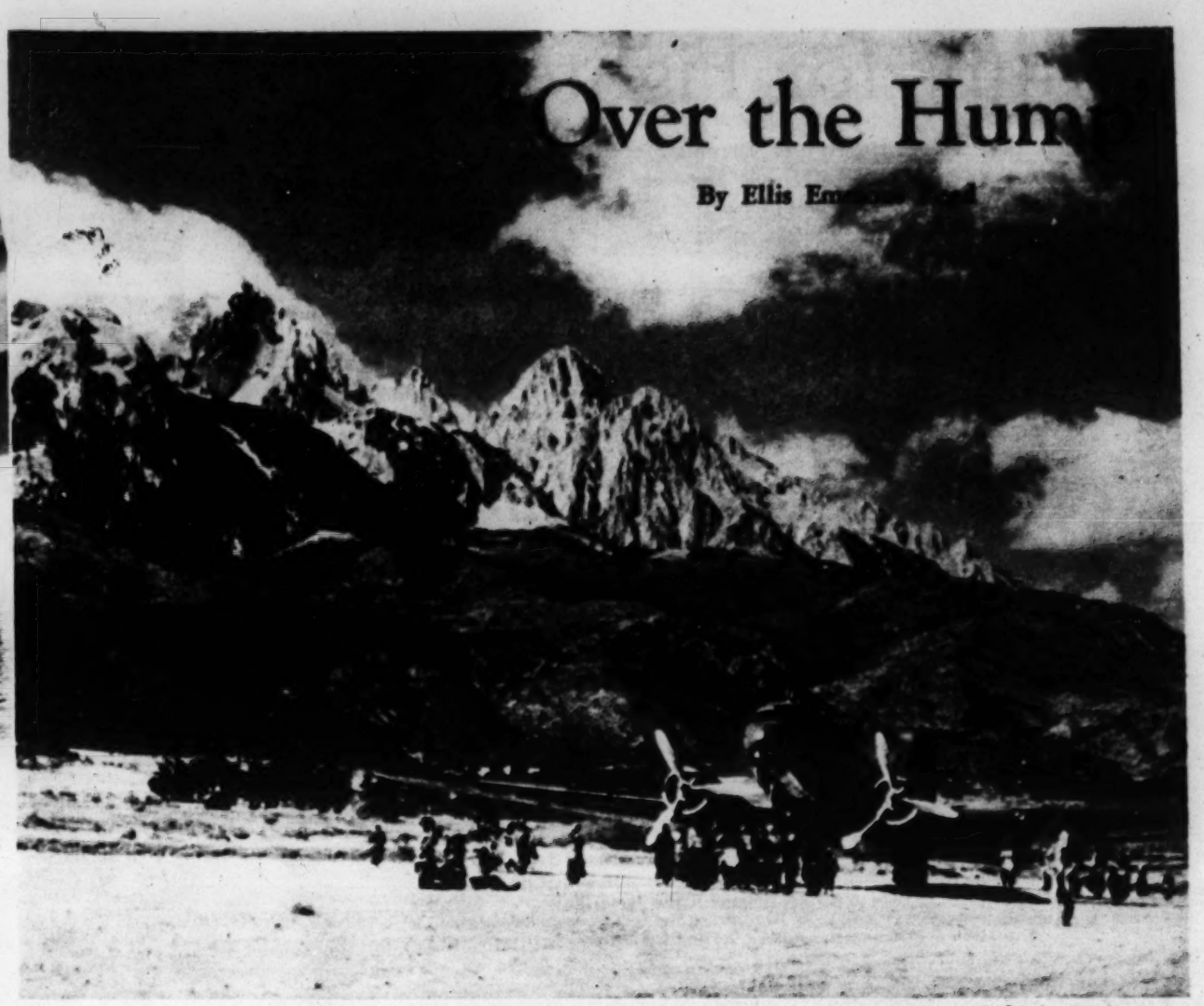
Over the Hump

By Ellis Em[illegible]



Plane Unloaded in Shadow of Himalayas. *Left:* Contrast in Transportation

Pan American Airways

WINGING OVER the jagged peaks of the Himalayas through gale-driven monsoons, dodging Japanese fighters hidden in the clouds, members of a stout-hearted band of young Americans and Chinese have made 20,000 trips over the world's worst air route to carry greatly needed supplies to our hard-pressed ally of the Far East.

More matériel is flowing into China over her aerial "life line" today than came in by way of the old Burma Road. As a matter of fact, one modern plane is doing the work accomplished by 90 trucks on the old land road. In the 20,000 trips "over the Hump," representing more than 10,000,000 miles, China National Aviation Corporation (CNAC), operated by Pan American Airways in partnership with the Chinese Government, has brought in many thousand tons.

China, marking the seventh anniversary of war against the Japanese, recalled that back when the enemy seized that precious land artery over which trucks lumbered under the strafing of Zeros, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have said: "Give me 100 DC-3's and the Japanese can have the Burma Road."

Pilots who have returned from that hazardous stretch of air trucking tell dramatic stories of the great adventure.

"Flying with a spur of the Himalayas only 1,500 feet beneath you and your altimeter reading 16,000 or 20,000 feet is tough enough, but when you add weather so thick that even the birds walk, that's really ragged," one airman commented.

But, neither Zero fighters nor weather can stop the boys who are keeping the supplies flowing into China. CNAC and the India-China Wing of the United States Army Air Forces Air Transport Command have so geared their operations that the flow is continuous.

In describing the operation of this unique supply route, Capt. Harold Chinn, a veteran China airman who has been "over the Hump" some 500 times, says that the United States Army's Air Transport Command is doing an "incredible" job. "They are now measuring their loads in thousands of tons when we used to have to measure our supplies in pounds," Captain Chinn said. "Where we used to try to hold things together with six overworked airplanes, the Army has a fleet of hundreds of big transports on the wing."

CNAC has two jobs. One is the regularly scheduled transport service between Calcutta and Chungking. This is China's famous "life-line route." Carrying passengers as well as mails and express, this line operates through the far North, over the actual crest of the Himalayas, as far as possible from the range of attacking Japanese aircraft.

The second operation is the freight shuttle service "over the Hump." In this service, Pan American's CNAC flight crews operate the Lend-Lease aircraft allocated to China and are primarily responsible for transporting the Lend-Lease supplies into the Republic. The Army's service has the job of transporting the military matérial and equipment for the air and ground forces operating in both Burma and China.

"But when the going gets tough, everybody carries anything that has to move," Captain Chinn explains. "There is probably no better example on any of the fighting fronts of the close teamwork between the Army and their civilian running mates. We swap spare parts, loan personnel, exchange gadgets—all with the purpose of keeping up our schedules and getting every airplane across 'the Hump' three times every day."

"Before the Army arrived on the job," says Capt. Peter Goutiere, another veteran of 'Hump' flying, "it took us months to get even one airplane allocated to China. Even then it was still at the end of a 16,000-mile supply line. Spare parts, leaving California factories earmarked for us, often had to be 'high-jacked' somewhere along that line to help out some urgent military operation. We were just about out of baling wire and 'chewing gum' cement, when the Army moved in. Now we get the spare parts we need, and, in exchange, we pass on to the Army pilots what we have learned in our two-year battle over 'the Hump.' We know that route by heart, all the vagaries of Himalayan weather, and the wily tricks of the Japanese to lure us into ambushes, jam our radios, and to fool us into landing at their fields instead of our own."

"The country between India and China," declares Capt. Julius Petach, a veteran still in his twenties, "is just a mass of hundreds of miles of unmapped mountains, some of them rising up to 25,000 feet, stabbed with jagged peaks, which themselves have never been properly charted. All this is blanketed over with thick, black jungle.

"If the terrain sounds bad, the weather is worse," he adds. "From late October until May the southwest monsoons turn the whole air into a lake. Even the birds walk. The rest of the year the northeast monsoons take over with particular tricks of their own. Every month of the year you can count on ice and crazy inversions of temperature that slip from muggy heat to zero cold in a matter of a few thousand feet or a few minutes."

"And don't think the Japanese haven't tried to break up that line," says young Captain Ray Allen. "They bomb our fields in India on one end and in China on the other. From their own fields in Burma they try to intercept us either coming or going. When they are not after us, the course of their bombers has to cross our flight line so we catch it from all sides. When enemy fliers are in the air we climb farther and farther north where the peaks are at their highest. We do most of our flying in clouds, which is pretty ticklish because those Himalayan clouds are always full of mountains."

The pilot who flew Gen. Jimmy Doolittle out of China after the historic raid on Tokyo, Capt. Moon Chinn, American-trained Chinese veteran of ten years of flying in the Orient, tells why CNAC has the reputation of being the only airline in the world that flies only in bad weather. "We just picked weather too tough for the Japanese to tackle," he said. "Those clouds are our best friends, and the bigger they are the better."

Captain Charles Sharkey, who has been "over the Hump" 500 times, has been shot at in the sky and escaped by streaking away in the clouds. Once when his plane was on an airfield in China the Japanese came suddenly out of nowhere and opened a strafing attack. They made a sieve out of one plane, Sharkey says, but his craft escaped although there was no time to get it off the field. Sharkey just managed to crawl under cover.

Guarded by their system of Chinese defense stations, veterans of all the tricks of escape in bad-weather flying and among the unmapped, icy peaks of the world's highest mountains, these airmen are particularly proud of their "combat" record. There is no real combat in their flying, since the transports are unarmed and overloaded. Yet, in more than a year and a half of flying "the Hump," it was only recently that Pan American had its first transport shot down by enemy planes.

No wonder the verdict of these American pilots is that the Japanese are the world's poorest marksmen.

Films for Fighters

By Sylvia Brooks

Above: Committee Members Witness a Screening. Below: Executive Sub-Committee Tackles a Question of Policy Regarding Largest Training Film Library in the World. Maj. Ira H. Genet, U. S. A. (Front of Table) Is Presiding. Facing Him (Left to Right) are: Capt. Julian Lesser, U. S. M. C.; John G. Bradley, Civilian Chief of the Project; Squadron Leaders John P. Blackman, RAF, and Edward E. Smith, RCAF

Full Committee in Monthly Session Presents Cross Section of United Nations. Left to Right (From End Around Far Side of Table): Lieut. Harold B. Roberts, U. S. N.; Section Officer G. B. Nisbet, Royal Canadian Air Force; Lieut. Jorge Boiet, Cuba; Maj. B. I. Lebedev, U. S. S. R.; Lieut. Col. R. F. Angus, Canada; Capt. Morten Krog, Norway; Col. C. Caravitis, Greece; Lieut. C. J. E. Hughes, Commander C. E. Fenwick, Squadron Leader J. P. Blackman, all of Great Britain; Maj. Ira H. Genet, U. S. A.; Dorothy Wallick, Secretary; Squadron Leader E. E. Smith (Chairman) RCAF. Foreground (left to right) Lieut. Guillermo Hernandez Sagarra, Mexico; Capt. L. A. Davidson, Canada; Capt. A. G. Cameron, Great Britain; Lieut. A. Nijdam, Netherlands; Lieut. J. H. McClelland, U. S. N.; Capt. Julian L. Lesser, U. S. M. C.; Flight Lieut. M. J. H. Bruorton, New Zealand; Capt. James Vaughn, U. S. A.; Alice Lichtenstein, Secretary; John G. Bradley, Chief of Division of Motion Picture and Sound Recordings, National Archives

In Washington high-ranking officers of the various United Nations armies are invited to the movies almost every day—and they come as part of their business. The showing over, it is no uncommon sight to see a British Brigadier, a Russian General, a Chinese Colonel and an American Major engaged in abstruse discussion on warfare training. For the pictures they have seen have not been common or roof garden variety, but the highly specialized war training film.

These screenings are under the auspices of the United Nations Central Training Film Library, housed in the National Archives Building. This international movie library has played no small part in making the invasion a success. Allied soldiers in every theater of war are more skilled and better adjusted fighters because of it. Indirectly, it has influenced every major military operation of the last two years.

Exchange of training films among the United Nations forces is in itself a major operation, and this is facilitated by the Library, which is a clearing house for all training films made by any of the Allies. Through it officers keep in touch with training films the world over, determine which ones they want to purchase for their forces, and exchange tested methods of fighting and soldier-making.

The British Army uses a large percentage of the American films for training its men. The Red Army uses American trainers; the American Army and Navy use British pictures. Instruction in the use of Lend-Lease equipment is achieved through these films. Translations of Army films are being made into Chinese, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian. Recently, a Russian picture, "Crossing Mountain Streams," was translated into English.

The largest training film library in the world, it contains more than 5,000,000 feet of films, covering more than 5,000 subjects. They come from American, British, Russian, Australian and Canadian military forces; also included are some German propaganda films. All phases of military operation are covered, except the highly secret. Subjects range from mine-laying to detecting enemy booby-traps, from ship-to-shore operations to celestial navigation.

With training films on almost every conceivable step in transforming a civilian into an efficient uniformed fighter, there are pictures on the whys of fighting as well as the hows of soldiering. Samples of such morale builders and background studies are the Army Signal Corps series supervised by Frank Capra, "Why We Fight," which presents a panoramic history of the international events leading to the war, and the recently acquired series, "Canada Carries On."

The Library's 5,000,000-foot film shelf was started two years ago, the same summer that Roosevelt and Churchill met on the high seas to draw up the Atlantic Charter. And like the Atlantic Charter, it is serving as a bond to draw the Allies closer together.

Jointly sponsored by the United States Army Signal Corps and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the activity is the cooperative achievement of 39 representatives of 17 nations who comprise the United Nations Central Training Film Committee. More are expected to join, pending word from their governments. The Library's services, however, are available to all the Allies. The chairman of the whole Committee is Squadron Leader Edward E. Smith of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Actual administration of the Library is in the hands of an executive sub-committee headed by an Executive Secretary, who are elected by the entire Committee. The newly elected Secretary is Major Ira H. Genet of the Army Signal Corps. Last year the Executive Secretary was Lieut. Harold B. Roberts of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, under whom the Library made tremendous strides. In charge of the Library since its inception, and mainstay of its work, is Miss Alice Lichtenstein, whose system of film cataloguing at Pathe had attracted considerable notice.

The collection includes a projection print of every training film. The major contributor of films, as of all other supplies, is the United States, with almost 1,000 Army films and some 320 Navy films in addition to Marine and Coast Guard productions. Next ranking contributor is the United Kingdom with almost 450. There are small numbers from other Allies. Purchase of American films is facilitated by the Committee members who act as a liaison group between the purchasing and the producing agencies.

Immediately upon release of a new picture, a print goes to the Library, where it is reviewed by a member of the Library staff. As soon as possible a notification of screening accompanied by a detailed synopsis goes to the Committee members, training officers and military, naval, and air attaches.

Programs either present new acquisitions or honor requests for the showing of some specific film. When the announced program draws no audience—and one official spectator is enough to comprise an audience—the Library staff uses the time to run new pictures for synopsis, which is a unique feature in itself. A glance at the mimeographed announcement is enough to tell the officer whether the picture will interest him. While concise, it summarizes with significant detail every sequence of the film.

The daily two-hour screenings usually give an interesting international cross-section of latest trainers. Following is a sample program: Two U. S. War Department films, "Learn and Live," presenting safety rules for pilots, and "Identification of U. S. Army Aircraft"; a British film, "Aircraft Recognition: Mosquito II"; and two U. S. Navy Department film strips, "Celestial Navigation—Star Identification" and "Damage Control Unit I—the Chemistry of Fire."

Aside from the uniforms and the telling sound track, there is little discernible difference these days between British and American productions. Early British trainers, however, had greater subtlety and realism in pictures on security, morale, and the enemy, also, surprisingly enough, more humor. At first the Americans used real soldiers for the rôles, but soon adopted the British practice of using professional actors. Proof of the mutual benefit of exchange is that the quality in both groups is constantly improving.

Besides providing machinery for film exchange, the United Nations Training Film Library is a significant example of international co-operation which might well be fruitful in peacetime. The vast collection being amassed and carefully catalogued at the Archives Building will also provide an invaluable historical record of the procedures largely responsible for victory.

Big Potatoes; Big Yarns

By Leavitt F. Morris

Quality Leads Quantity in Maine's Potato Crop This Year. Harvesting, Now in Progress, Reveals the Usual Number of Giant Tubers

WHEN A MAINE POTATO FARMER, particularly one of the Aroostook County variety, gets to talking crops with a city chap, he'll say with the straightest face that last year he grew potatoes so big that one was enough to feed a digging crew of 15 at "one settin'."

If the farmer sees his hearer swallow a couple of times he'll quickly step up his story to a point where "back a couple of years ago—it was an awfully good growin' season—it took flat cars to move a few of the largest ones."

And he'll produce a picture to substantiate his yarn. But then, every visitor to Aroostook County—largest potato-producing region in the United States and comprising an area greater than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined—has sent scores of these artist-drawn postcards to friends throughout the country.

But, speaking of freight cars, it is going to take well over 52,000 of the refrigerator type to move the 60,000,000 bushels of potatoes which Maine expects to harvest this year. The Office of Defense Transportation in Washington has promised potato producers that the cars will be forthcoming.

The harvest is under way in Maine. And, provided the weather is favorable, all of the potatoes should be out of the ground by the end of October.

This year's crop is not one of quantity. In fact, it is now estimated to be 12,000,000 bushels below last year's record yield of 72,000,000 bushels. This year's crop, on the other hand, is one of high quality.

There's a lighter step and a cheery smile on the Aroostook farmer's face this year. First, the labor picture is bright. Already workers from Jamaica and Kentucky, supplemented by a land army of 2,500 harvesters recruited from the South, have moved into the county. Canadian labor, in other years unable to cross the border because of war restrictions, will be in greater strength.

Second, the hard-working farmer sees a fighting chance to get his crop out of the ground before a freeze sets in. Last year, because of the bumper yield and paucity of labor, thousands upon thousands of barrels of potatoes were frozen.

Third, the ceiling has been increased over last year, enabling the farmer to sell his potatoes at a fair profit. The ceiling price will average from $2.15 to $3.50 a barrel, depending on the season. While these figures are a far cry from the $10 and $11 per barrel prices received during the last war, Aroostook farmers agree the present ceiling system is better for the economy of the county, though some think a $4 top would be better in view of increased labor and operating costs.

Only during the past few years has the Aroostook County grower been on the black side of the ledger. There have been far more lean years in the past decade than profitable ones, and as a result the county's farmers have run up a debt well into the millions. With the "fair" prices which are and have been prevailing within the past two years the debt is being substantially reduced.

So far as the consumer is concerned this year, despite the drop in Maine's production, there will be an ample supply of potatoes to go around, provided the Government doesn't take some last-minute steps to ship huge allotments overseas to the liberated countries. This, indeed, is a possibility. As one Maine producer put it: "These are unpredictable times."

Prices to the consumer will probably remain at the present level despite the slight increase in ceiling prices which the farmer will get this year.

Aroostook County, which produces 80 per cent of the potatoes grown in Maine and more than 50 per cent of the seed potatoes used in the United States, is one of the few real farming districts left in New England.

Its vast potato fields—totaling this year 180,000 acres—run into the horizon and then race all the way back. When the hired man is working in one of the fields it might take half the afternoon to walk to the farmhouse. But time is valuable on a Maine potato farm, even more precious than a couple of quarts of gasoline, and usually the hired man is driven to and from his work.

The potato is the main crop on an Aroostook farm—a crop talked about the year around—but the farmer often raises his own wheat, oats, barley, and rye, not to mention his own beef cattle.

While the Aroostook farmer is busy with outside tasks his wife is important to the success of the farm. She churns great crocks of butter. She preserves hundreds of quarts of garden vegetables. She boards the digging crews every fall. When help is short she fills in at the wheel of a truck or rides the digging machine. In between all this she bakes mounds of bread; circles and circles of brown-crusted pies; and attends to routine household duties.

The setup of an Aroostook County farm is unique in that it usually consists of three main buildings with any number of smaller ones scattered around the yard.

First building of importance is the potato house. For here the crop is stored during the winter. Without a place to put his potatoes the farmer's income is lost. There are central storage houses in the various towns where space may be rented, but as a general rule every farmer prefers his own "house." Next comes the barn, a barn that towers over the house like father over an infant son.

These two buildings are actually more essential to the farmer's livelihood than a residence. For, as one old farmer cracked: "A fellow could make out in the barn for a spell."

The smaller buildings usually are tool sheds, hen houses, and blacksmith shops, where the farmer shoes his horses. Even with tractors and other mechanized machinery, the horse still plays an important part on the Aroostook farm.

Another harvest year is on the way. And, as the farmer follows the digger along the row, he already is making plans for next year's crop; what piece he'll plant, how much seed he'll need, and the amount of fertilizer to buy. During the winter months machinery will be repaired, replacements ordered, and new equipment purchased—all for another year.

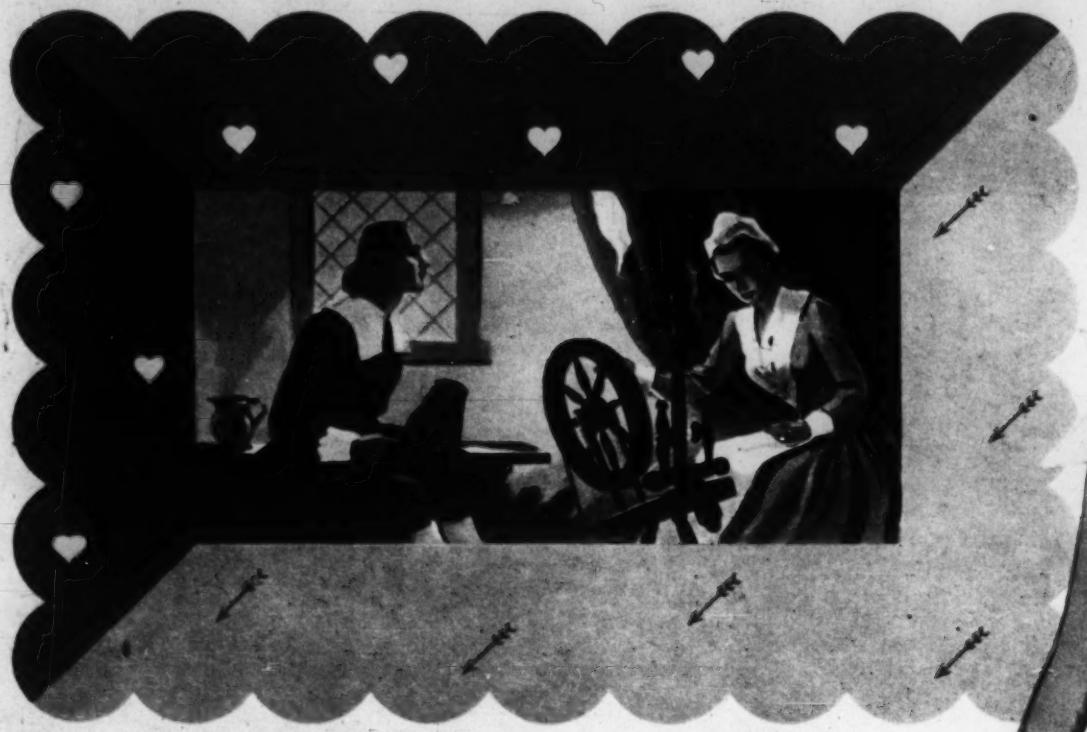
It takes vision, careful planning, and close figuring to be a successful Aroostook farmer. And, most of all, it takes good hard work the year around.

If you don't believe it, ask the Aroostook farmer. But first let him tell you about those big potatoes. It does him good!

Ewing Galloway; AP

Bruce Mott, a Veteran Potato Farmer of Milo, Me., Illustrates His "Tuber-Unit" Method of Planting. He Cuts Seed Potato Into Sections: Drops Cuttings Into Rows at Intervals

She married an Envoy of Love



Pretty Priscilla, heroine of one of America's earliest love stories, startled handsome John Alden with "Speak for yourself, John", after he had proposed on behalf of his friend Capt. Miles Standish.

Romance comes to women in many guises, even by proxy, as in the case of Priscilla of Old New England. But romance does come and that is the important thing.

And speaking of important things, one should not overlook the importance cosmetics play in encouraging romance — yes, cosmetics which make you lovelier.

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D-Day At Sea

By James Watt

Transport Chaplain, United States Army

U. S. Coast Guard

"NO SAMENESS IN THE FACES THAT SMILED A THOUSAND DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS"

WE SAILED ON D-DAY. It was a hot, sticky afternoon, with the sun pouring it on. News of the invasion had come in the morning and suppressed excitement charged the sultry air.

The chaplain, standing at the head of the gangplank, saw no sameness in the faces that smiled a thousand different environments and characteristics at him. There was good humor; there was dourness; there was fear—bravado; but behind it all were determination and good stuff. These men had been expecting the invasion, waiting and wondering—but now the flash had come and they were sailing for a secret destination. Might it be Normandy? There were brothers and buddies on those beachheads. The great attack was on.

We decided to hold a D-Day service the next evening. No one slept much that first night. The excitement of departure, the adjustment to crowded, unfamiliar surroundings, and the news of invasion kept sleep far away.

* * *

A beautiful sunrise broke at dawn and most of us were on hand to see it. The ship was plowing along with the other ships of the convoy completely surrounding her. The calm sea reflected the radiance of the sky and the wakes left by the ships trailed off in the distance like smooth furrows. Breakfast, served below and eaten on deck, is usually a noisy, jolly, somewhat prolonged affair. This morning it was quietly and quickly dispatched. It seemed less important than usual, something to get done with, on the day when our troops were landing in France.

After breakfast, I went to the bridge and announced over the ship's public address system that at 7 o'clock that evening we would hold our D-Day service. It would consist of silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. Everyone on the ship was invited to participate. The announcement relieved some of the tension and a general sense of satisfaction took its place. It seemed as though everyone had felt something should be done, though there was apparently little that human beings could do. Yet it surely was not right to settle down as though this were an ordinary day. Surely some of them had prayed during the sleepless night and perhaps many had wanted to, in a vague sort of way. Others may not have thought of doing it themselves but had felt that someone should. Now here was something being done about it, something for everyone to do together—and an hour had been set for it.

* * *

From breakfast until the afternoon meal is usually devoted to reading, deck sports, and games, but instead of scattering to these pastimes groups collected all over the deck from stem to stern to talk things over. As I made my way from one group to another, I found our boys discussing the invasion from many angles and viewpoints. Everyone was glad it was under way. All were eager to get the job done now—to do it thoroughly, really to finish it—but to do it now so we could get back home. All were impatient and eager for more news. We got together some boxing bouts, put on an exhibition of judo, and practiced unarmed defense against attack. It may have been my imagination, but the fighting seemed more furious and the cheering more ferocious than at other times.

The afternoon meal passed in silence and without enthusiasm. I stood at the head of the chow line and handed to each man a kit bag provided by the Red Cross—filled with things a soldier likes and needs but seldom has. This brought forth some interest. As each man accepted the gift, he smiled and was manifestly glad to have someone who to him represented trust and faith in God aboard the ship.

All through the day I had talked with groups and with individual men, listening to their hopes and fears; looking at treasured pictures of loved ones; and reading prized letters from home. The precious privilege of reassuring them and bringing to their attention God's promises for those who acknowledge and trust him had made the day one of the richest I've spent since serving as an Army Chaplain. Two verses from the Bible which many copied into their notebooks to learn and use are these:

> Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy path. (Proverbs 3:5, 6.)
>
> Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. (Isaiah 41:10.)

As 7 o'clock drew near, I went up on the bridge and looked out over the ship. It was a cool evening. The sky was almost cloudless and the sea calm. All of the deck space was filled with men, for we had a maximum passenger list. It was a peaceful scene, with groups singing softly around a guitar, a harmonica, an accordion. One man was entertaining a group with popular tunes cut down and rearranged to fit our little field organ. Other men were talking together, while many were just enjoying the beauties of sea and sky.

* * *

Microphone in hand, I stood there on the bridge and asked everyone—soldiers, navy gun crew, and merchant sailors—to join in silent prayer, right where they were—each to commune with God in his own way. The response was instant and complete. From all reports, we feel sure that every man on board stood silently in prayer. As my thought turned to God, I realized the great power for good being manifested in those moments with many hundreds of men acknowledging God, and by this simple act of silent prayer, expressing faith in His presence, guidance, and protection. Soon I began to repeat the Lord's Prayer. We said it slowly and thoughtfully and from all parts of the ship welled up the beautiful, substantive message which Christ Jesus, our Wayshower, gave to the world.

* * *

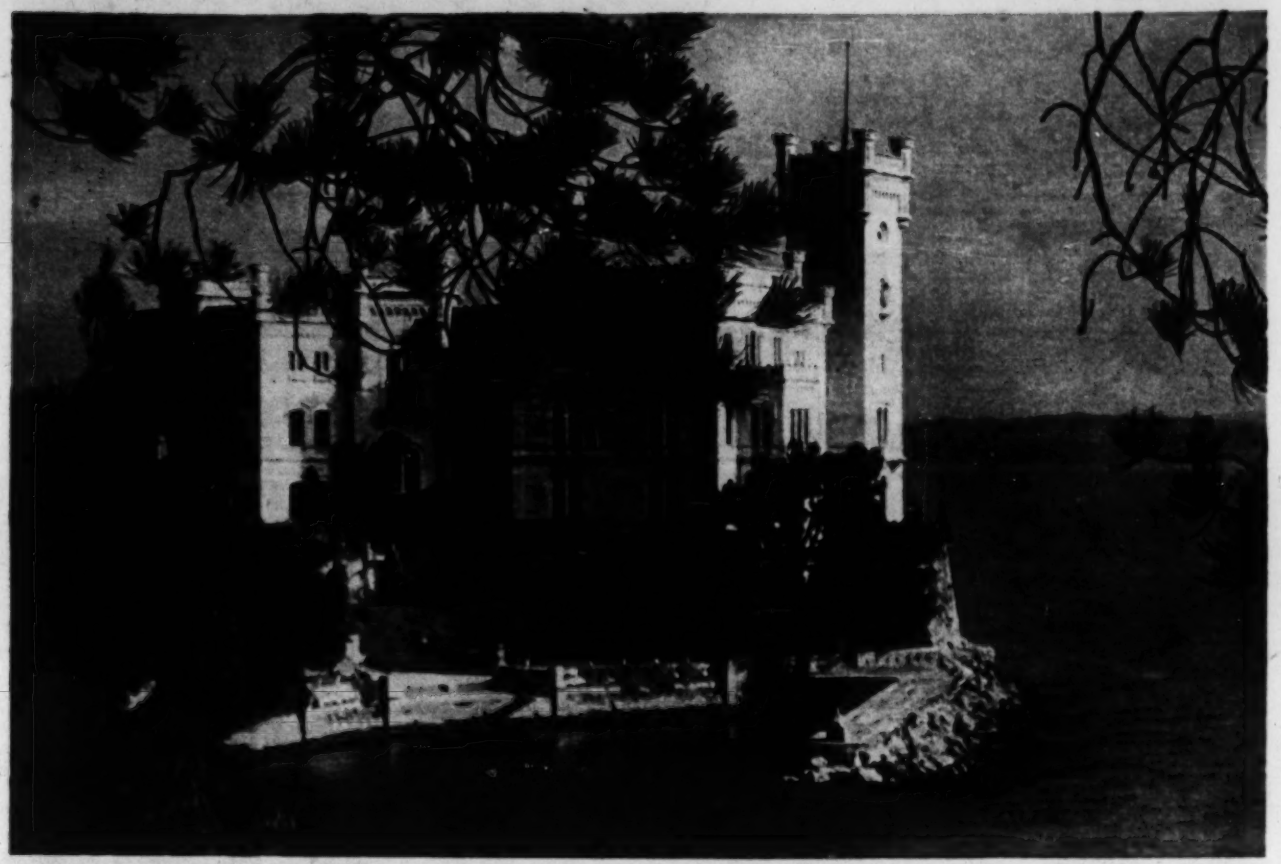
The ship had, indeed, become a holy place—a great church. I can recall few, if any, times when I have experienced greater inspiration or a fuller realization of God's presence.

A reverent and thoughtful quiet pervaded the ship as we concluded our simple, yet significant, service. Then someone said, "Let's sing some hymns." The little field organ and hymnals were brought to the largest hatch. I sat down and began to play, and soon the ship rang with familiar hymns, sung wonderfully by rich, inspired voices.

As night fell and the sky became beautiful with millions of stars, we ended our singing. D-Day service on our transport came to a close. Through the darkness, we looked out past the ships of the convoy to the horizon. There was a satisfying and quiet sense of peace. We knew that we had helped.

Where Race Currents Run Dee

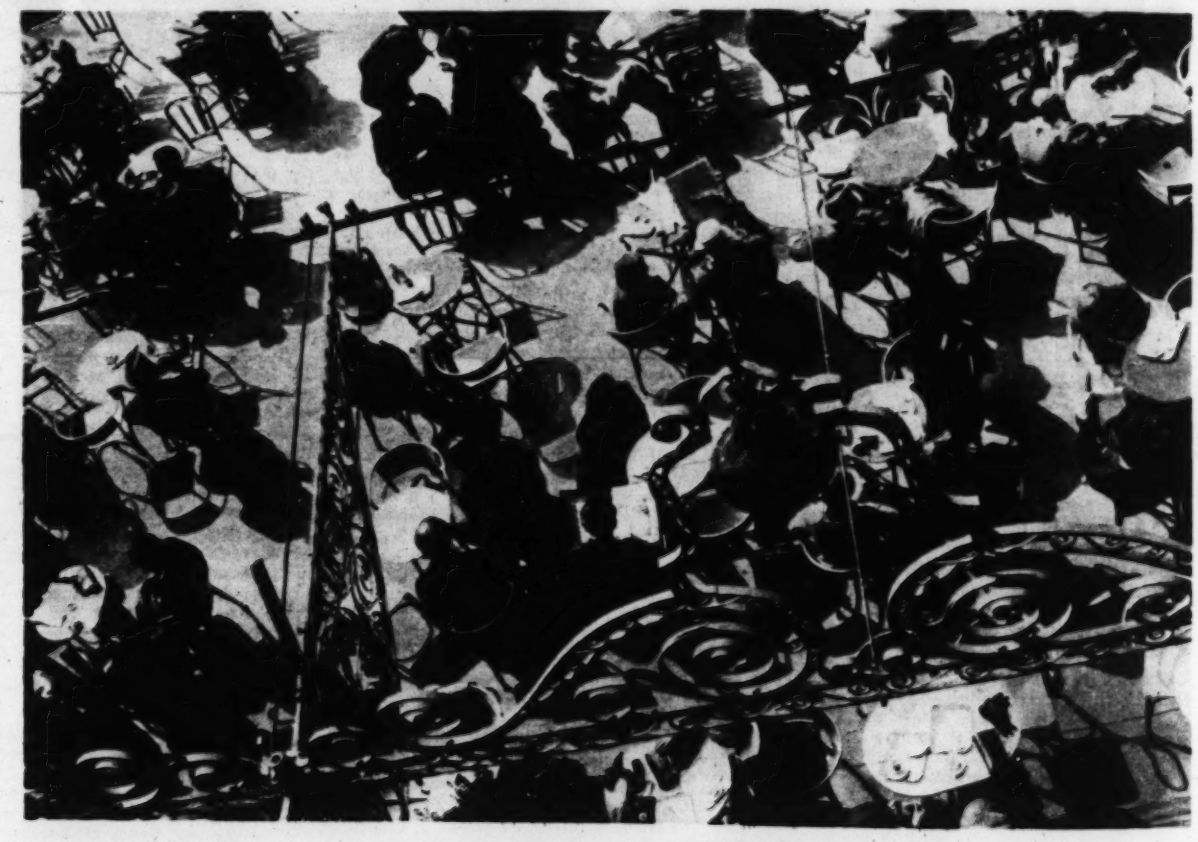
Photos by Egone



Miramar Castle in the Suburbs of Trieste Stands Resplendent in White Marble. Built by the Last Emperor of Mexico, Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, Whose Rule in the New World Ended in 1867

Winding Street in the Old Section of Trieste

Slovenian Market Wife Carries Heavy Loads With Ease



Sidewalk Cafe in Trieste Where the Public in Prewar Days Leisurely Enjoyed Afternoon Luncheon, Newspapers, Magazines and Discussed Topics of the Hour

eep

"TRIESTE," as any book of facts will tell you monotonously, "is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Karst Mountains."

It all sounds routine enough, and you expect the account to continue in small type with the usual figures about *pop . . . elev . . . exp . . . imp* . . . and the like. But that word Karst tugs a small thread which leads back to the section of one's memory dealing with footnotes and oddments of knowledge.

* * *

That's right. Karst is a geologic term, taken from those very mountains around the top curve of the Adriatic. It has to do with the curious topographic features of a limestone country, such as surrounds Trieste. Limestone is soluble; drainage works its way underground; there are subterranean currents, sinkholes and the area has an old, weatherbeaten look.

As is often the case, it's a short link from the geologic to an analogy. At Trieste, the currents of political feeling run deep, into the bedrock of national pride and emotion. The very name, like those of Danzig, Memel, Transylvania, Italian Tyrol, recalls storms of indignation which have broken over the area and left angry marks of erosion. For the Istrian Peninsula, with Trieste on its flank, is part Italian, part Slav. The two are often inextricably snarled, in matters political and economic as well as ethnic.

The average American, schooled in the years-between-the-wars, will remember the words of Frank Simonds on whose relentless analysis of Europe's boundary troubles we were all raised. "The territorial issues which divide European peoples," he said bluntly of such as Trieste and Istria, "are insoluble." And then he left one ray of hope, almost as an afterthought: "At least, they are insoluble in the present temper of peoples and in accord with their present conception of their rights."

* * *

There are men of good will who have a solution. They would return the eastern bulk of Istria, along with Fiume, to the native land of its 250,000 Slavs who have lived inside Italy for an unhappy quarter century, much of it during Mussolini's ruthless attempt to Italianize them. And to Italy would be left the western fringe of the peninsula, including Trieste with its 240,000 Italians and 60,000 Slavs. But both countries would be under international contract to preserve the rights of their minorities, and share in economic arrangements which are sensibly made to fit the whole Central European picture.

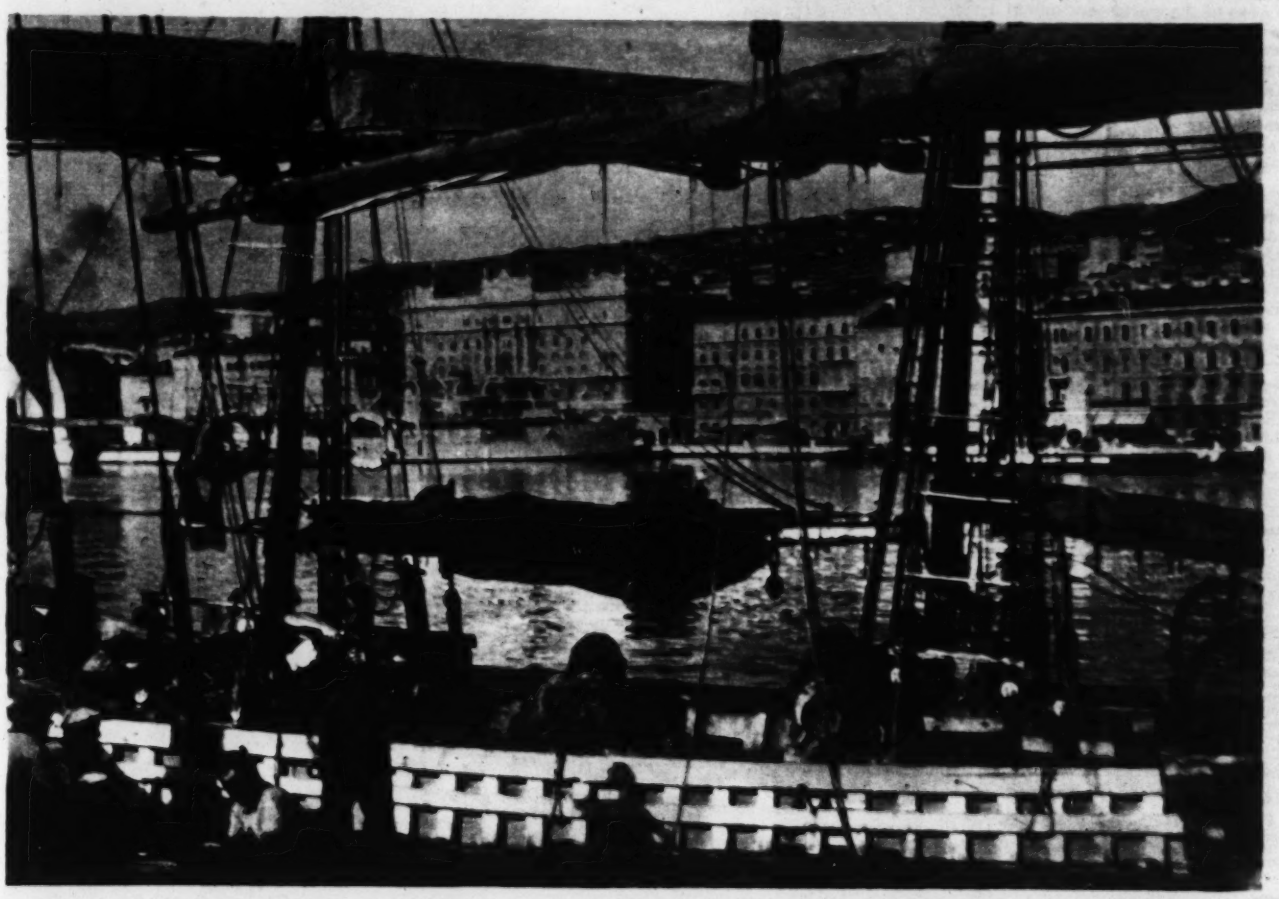
There are men of good will supporting this compromise. But there are other men of good will on both sides who cannot bring their emotions to yield. It is so difficult, as one historian has said, to make the vital distinction between national consciousness and national acquisitiveness. And even more difficult to forgive past wrongs.

So once again, Trieste and Istria will test the intelligence of the peacemakers. Once again, out of the Karst Mountains, the currents of feeling run deep.

S. R. D.

Main Street of Fiume at Noon When Businessmen Exchange Gossip and the Time of Day

Old City Gate of Fiume Dates Back to Era of Walled Cities and Curfews of the Distant Past



This View of the Port of Fiume Shows Shipping Tied Up On Both Sides of the Inlet, the City Rising to the Hilltops Beyond. Crew Members in Foreground Show No Signs of War's Alarms

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The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I read the article upon Jazz, etc., by Nicolas Slonimsky, in the Magazine Section of May 20 last, with rather mixed feelings. The writer, by some 50 or more letters to the press and radio over the past 18 months or so, has been doing his utmost to put the matter in its proper light, hoping to prevent more good music—even perhaps our National Anthem—from being "swung," or treated with sentimental trumpet effects!

These undesirable items on the radio cannot by any means rightly cheer or inspire a listener turning to wireless for refreshment needed more than ever in these trying days; but it seems a very long and uphill business to get them entirely eliminated. To like such stuff is not natural, among educated people, and education is all the time spreading. Negroes like Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Coleridge-Taylor, and other cultured colored folk, have given us real beauty in every right sense. Whilst cabarets and night clubs are still permitted, objectionable programs might be entirely confined to them, and not broadcast.

Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY STOW
Worthing, Sussex, England

* * *

Those Titled Dolls

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read the recent article, "Fashions in Diamonds and Dolls" with keen interest. As a doll collector and as one who has done considerable research on the subject, I desire to point out that there is no proof positive that dolls called Jenny Lind are actually portraits of the Swedish singer.

Many dolls bear the names of titled persons. However, except in the case of Queen Victoria, a most intensive comparative study of these old dolls reveals no resemblance exists between the so-called doll and the painting, etching, engraving or even photograph of the personage.

A doll to be lovely does not need a titled name. It surely can be recognized for its beauty, which needs no legend to substantiate it.

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On the Beam . .

"As a Man Thinketh"

Our surroundings reflect our internal natures as much as a finished picture is like the film.—MARCELENE COX.

Acres of Feet

At night, on a blacked-out ship, you must creep and feel your way among acres of feet. To remember a troopship is to remember feet.—JOHN STEINBECK.

Smile Invincible

To smile is a vital need for the Danes, a daily habit, a source of daily refreshment. It cannot be conquered, hence no one can conquer the Danes.—MORGONTIDNINGEN.

Reform Yourself First

Sam Jones on the evangelist platform used to exemplify the attitude of Rotary. With all his eloquent vigor and in a loud voice he used to cry, "Do you want to reform the world? Begin on yourself, and then you will have at least one rascal out of the way."—RICHARD H. WELLS, President Rotary International.

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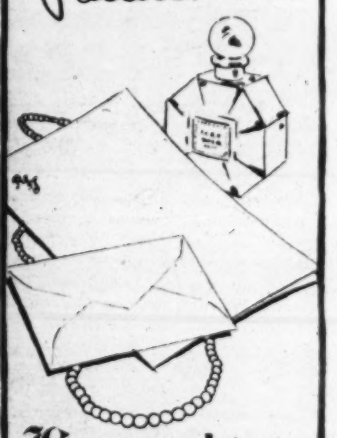

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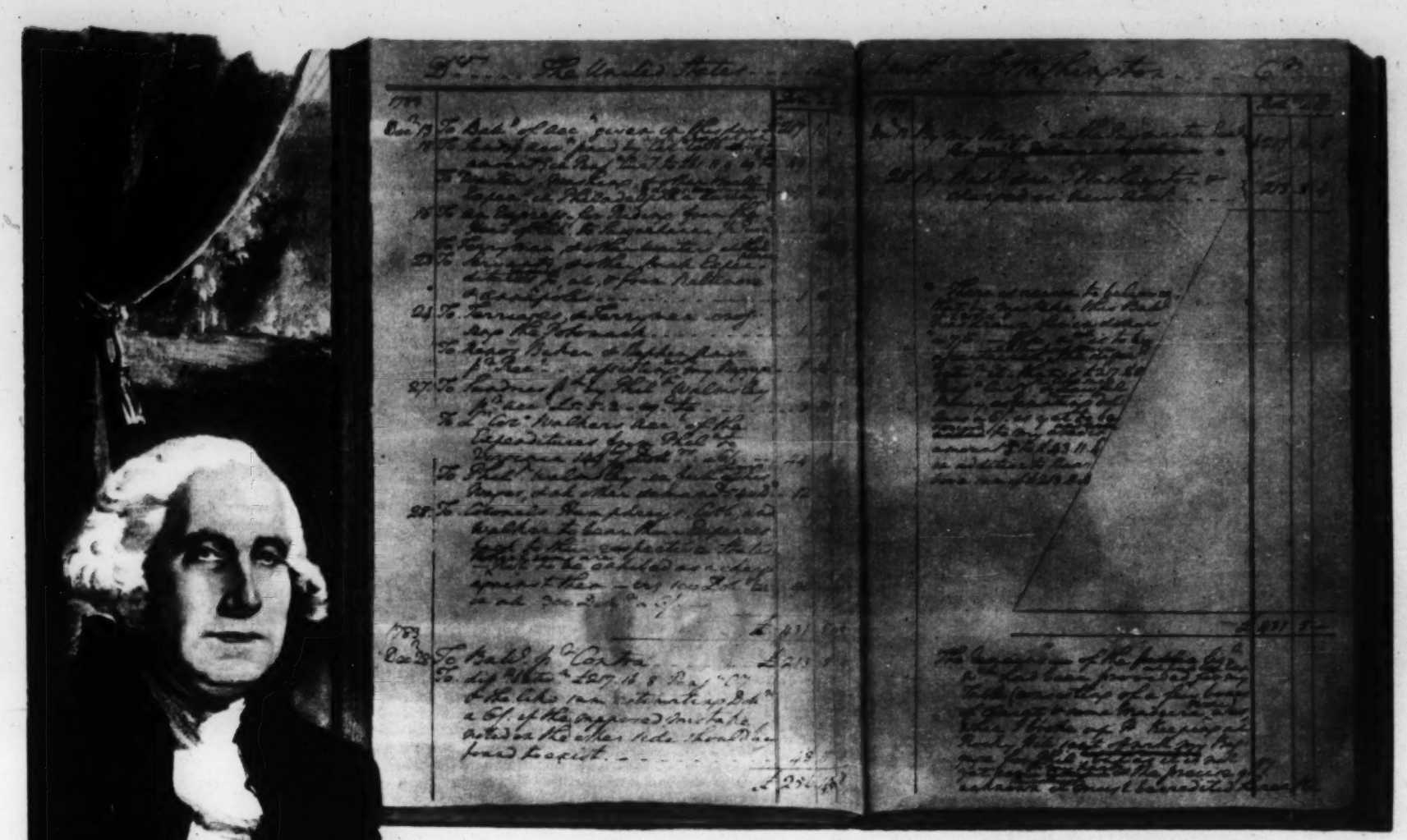

Geo. Washington slipt here . . .

Named Commander-in-Chief two days before Bunker Hill, without staff or means, Washington had to find, feed, clothe, arm and train an army. And in addition, pay his own expenses, to be later reimbursed.

From 1775 to 1783, he kept in his own hand his set of books in double entry. Each colony issued its own fluctuating currency, which varied in value with localities, had to be translated into "lawful" money. He moved much, often lacked headquarters, spent days in the saddle, nights in the field.

Yet so meticulously did the General keep his expense accounts for eight years that Treasury auditors found in his books a discrepancy of only 99 cents . . . and that owing to G.W.!

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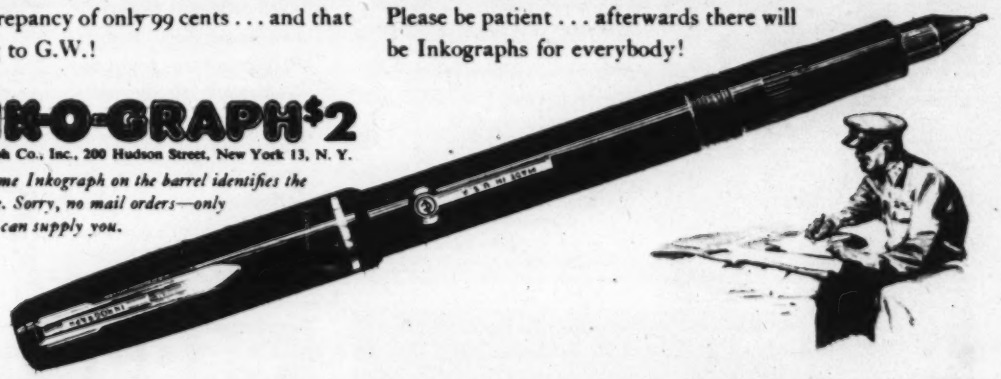

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Capitalism Looked Upon as Folklore

The Theory of Economic Progress, by C. E. Ayres. University of North Carolina Press. $3.

PROFESSOR AYRES' book will not please the orthodox economist or the defenders of our present system of capitalistic enterprise. For it is radical in the sense that its ultimate goal is a classless society, the very antithesis of the feudal system of which capitalism or the commercial power system is the immediate and, in Professor Ayres' eyes, discredited successor.

Capitalism, says the author, is not the genesis or the driving force of the industrial technology by which the modern community gets its living. Instead, it is a residue of our ceremonial past, for capitalism which is institutional in origin and character rests chiefly upon the institution of property, the rights of which are supported by a whole complex of mores and status relationships. In a word, capitalism is folklore. Hence, capitalism is labeled "an impediment to economic progress as ceremonial proprieties have always been."

The essence of the author's exigesis seems to be his belief that technology and science furnish the fulcrum by which society in the long run will achieve those economic and social goals which now are barred by institutional resistance. All through his argument run strictures upon accepted procedures or modes of thought. He disputes the theory that capital is the result of savings or that fund accumulation is indispensable to progress; he deprecates the payment of interest upon money or bonds. He agrees with Aristotle that money does not breed but is sterile.

* * *

Capitalism, he finds, is a "phony," because, while it fosters the belief that wealth may come to anyone, not everyone will become rich, nor can a whole community belong to a leisure class. Wealth more often than not is extinguished in bankruptcy. The question may well be asked: "Isn't bankruptcy a necessary condition to carry on such a system?"

Ayres, as a student and admirer of Thorsten Veblen and John Dewey, gives these philosophic economists credit for taking economics out of the impasse it has faced for generations, the dualism of instrumental values and moral values, the continual conflict between technology and ceremony, or the evidence of the senses as against the beliefs of ancestors.

Since economics is a science of value, and value is a synonym for technological continuity, and since "all that man has done and thought and felt has been achieved by the use of tools," then economics is the study of how "to keep the machines running." By the last phrase, the author means the whole activity of living in which mankind is engaged. The corollary is that technological innovation is the dynamic force in social change.

The technological forces, then, are the means for making modern life more endurable for the masses or more satisfactory by increasing "the national dividend." These will continue to be hampered, however, by the fatal defect of capitalism, the deficiency of consumer purchasing power, a defect which will continue so long as institutionally and ideologically entrenched authority prevails.

One remedy Mr. Ayres suggests to raise the moral tone of an acquisitive society is more light. He argues that if the streets of modern cities are safer than those of medieval towns, it is due in the main to the modern development of street lighting. So, the accounts of great corporations should be open to public inspection, accounting systems should be standardized, and all income tax returns should be open to inspection.

* * *

But more important, mass purchasing power must be stimulated. And here Mr. Ayres joins Lord Keynes. It is not open to doubt, he says, in view of what has happened in this war, that a depression can be completely obliterated and full employment achieved by governmental stimulation of consumption. He subscribes heartily to the theory of underconsumption which is feared by the rich as well as by the middle class, because the remedy, the reduction of accumulation, is seen as a prelude to general confiscation.

Mr. Ayres would reduce accumulation and divert the funds to consumption by an amount determined by disemployment. He would re-create money values by deficit financing up to the amount of purchasing power necessary to absorb the product of industry at full employment. Hence, he would do away with the excessive inequality of income prevalent today. And he plumps for a program of social security. The crusade against want and the crusade against war are in fact one; neither, he asserts, can be successful except by achievement of the other. Abundance, then, is the beacon he sees lighting the road to peace.

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General Giraud—Anachronism

Giraud and the African Scene, by G. Ward Price. New York: Macmillan. $3.

GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, if G. Ward Price's picture of him in "Giraud and the African Scene" is to be relied upon, is one of those tragic figures who do not belong to their age.

General Giraud is a good soldier; he is brave, gallant, intelligent, kindly, and an ardent patriot. Apparently he has all the attributes of a popular hero and leader save one: he is constitutionally unable to accept the philosophical premises of democracy. In such times as these this is almost certain to be a fatal fault. General Giraud could have scaled the heights in the eighteenth century, or even in the nineteenth; in the twentieth, he could only be honored and shunted aside.

It is by no means certain that Mr. Price sees his subject in just this light. But such a conclusion is inescapable from the facts he presents.

Had Giraud escaped capture in 1940, Mr. Price admits, he doubtless would have followed Marshal Pétain into naïvely hopeful collaboration with the German conqueror. After his dramatic escape from a German prison camp he pledged his loyalty and devotion to the marshal and his government. When the Allies invaded North Africa he was appointed commander of the Free French armed forces by Admiral Darlan, acting in the name of Pétain. And amidst the parliamentary polemics of Paris before 1939 didn't he, with others of the old St. Cyr officer caste, openly express his distrust of the Third Republic and his sympathy with the principle of benevolent authoritarianism?

Mr. Price, a veteran London reporter and editorial writer, has written a clean-cut and sympathetic biography.

The book is also an example of first-rate reporting and the crisp, vivid word pictures that only the journalist of long standing and rigid training can draw.

One wishes, however, that Mr. Price had gone into more detail concerning the differences between General Giraud and General de Gaulle. He is also hazy regarding the complicated political maneuvering and intrigue that followed American intervention in Algiers.

The author intimates that the full story of those early days in Algiers cannot be told at this time. He manages to convey the impression that when it is revealed the world will think more kindly of General Giraud and perhaps more severely of General de Gaulle.

Perhaps so. But in the meantime, it can be said that from the standpoint of contemporary history General Giraud, like Louis XIV, has survived himself. H.M.

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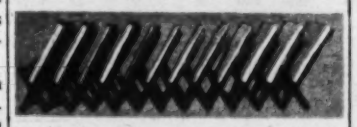

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Over the Editor's Desk

WE HAVE JUST received some correspondence informing us that a family, separated during the present war, has been reunited through an article which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. The article was printed on April 29, of this year, under the title "Here Come the Poles."

Following its publication an inquiry came from England from a father who was looking for his children, lost in Poland since the beginning of the war. The inquiry was forwarded to the author of the article, Eric P. Kelly, who immediately sent it to Henryk Stebelski in Mexico City, under whose charge the Polish refugee colony operates. He made inquiries in the colony and learned that the children had become separated from other refugees and had been sent elsewhere. An investigation by Mr. Stebelski, through his London office, disclosed that the children were at that moment actually in England. A reunion followed. The children are with their parents now.

* * *

The Maine farmer claims his soil is so rich that if you push a stick into it there will be potato blossoms next morning. Of course any potato story needs a pinch of salt. And here you must add your own. But there can be no question of the productiveness of Aroostook County, as you will see by the article from the pen of LEAVITT MORRIS, who, before his travel writings absorbed his full time, actually spent a summer working in the fields there.

In response to reader request we are beginning next Saturday the publication of four "debates" on the major campaign issues, presenting these issues both from the Republican and the Democratic viewpoints. These articles are the result of a research study by staff writers of this paper.

* * *

With the military fortunes of China at a low ebb it is more than ever necessary to keep supplies rolling into that vast country for the use of the troops opposing the Japanese. Regularly they fly over the towering jagged peaks of the Himalayas. The job has fallen to American and Chinese airmen. It covers the world's worst air route. Some idea of the problem involved is given by Ellis Emmons Reed in "Over the Hump."

W. W. C.

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***A FRAGRANT BEAUTY CREAM** to enhance the complexion. Keeps the skin young looking and attractive. Good to apply when skin is especially dry through sun and wind exposure.*

A COMPLEXION AID FOR THE WELL GROOMED WOMAN

Old Empire Beauty Cream, as originally made in France for an exclusive clientele, is now sold exclusively through Fuller Dealers. For the face, arms, neck, shoulders, legs and hands there's nothing more delightfully soothing and refreshing. Because of its rich creamy consistency a little goes a long way. As a powder base it leaves a smooth, soft foundation without the slightest stickiness. Old Empire Beauty Cream has a rare and lovely perfume — a flowerlike fragrance that is exquisite and lasting. Use it before make-up as the perfect foundation for powder. It imparts a healthy, glowing freshness to your complexion and is an aid to smart, youthful looks.

THE ALL PURPOSE CREAM
CLEANSES • PROTECTS • BEAUTIFIES

Apply Old Empire Beauty Cream sparingly. Smooth it gently into the skin. Wipe off with a soft towel or tissue. Leave a thin film on face over night as a lubricant. Always use it as a powder base. To cleanse the skin, use the beauty cream generously on all parts of the body and wipe off immediately.

Your local Fuller Dealer can supply Old Empire Beauty Products as well as the famous Fuller Personal and Household Brushes

THE FULLER BRUSH COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT